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PLO official urges U.S. action

AMMAN (R) — A senior Palestinian official Tuesday described Israel's new "get tough" policy against Palestinians in the occupied territories as evidence of its inability to confront the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Hani Al Hassan, political advisor to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, also told Reuters in an interview the United States should put pressure on Israel to rescind the new measures. The Israeli cabinet said Monday it had reinstated a policy of expulsion and detention without trial in the occupied territories to combat growing Palestinian resistance activity. The Reagan administration said it regretted the Israeli decision, which it said was likely to foster further tensions. "We welcome the American position of opposing these measures," Mr. Hassan said. "But we consider that insufficient because the U.S. must exert pressure, which it is able to do, to prevent them being implemented."

Hebron rallies behind Feb. 11 accord

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the Hebron Governorate in the occupied West Bank Tuesday voiced full support for the Jordanian-Palestinian accord signed in Amman on Feb. 11 and total backing for His Majesty King Hussein's efforts to end Israel's occupation of Arab territories and save their people and holy places. The delegation members were received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, at the Royal Court. In their speeches before Prince Hassan, the delegation representatives also expressed their strong commitment to the cohesion between Jordanian and Palestinian people on both banks. They also condemned aggression against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and cowardly crimes committed against Jordanian diplomats and institutions abroad. The delegation conveyed to Prince Hassan the Hebron region's support for King Hussein's endeavours to unify Arab ranks.

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Whitehead arrives in Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead arrived here Tuesday from Egypt for talks with Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Mr. Whitehead, who assumed office on July 15, is on a familiarisation visit to the Mideast. He began the visit in Jordan. He is also scheduled to visit Saudi Arabia and Morocco.

Guyana president dies

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (AP) — President Forbes Burnham, who ruled the former British colony of Guyana for 21 years, died Tuesday of heart failure while undergoing surgery at Georgetown Hospital. He was 63. Prime Minister Desmond Hoyte, who was named by the cabinet to succeed Mr. Burnham, made the announcement in a brief statement.

Cairo court frees Sheikh Salama

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt's state security court ruled Tuesday that the government was holding an outspoken advocate of Islamic law illegally and ordered his release. The only condition of the release was that Sheikh Hafez Salama provide his home address to authorities before leaving jail, a common practice in the Egyptian legal system. The court also ordered the release of Mohammad Al Islambouly, a follower of Sheikh Salama and brother of Khaled Al Islambouly who was executed for leading the October 1981 assassination of President Anwar Sadat.

Kuwait probes 'Israeli-made' spares

KUWAIT (R) — The Israeli boycott office in Kuwait was Tuesday reported to be studying a complaint that Israeli-made car spare parts are on sale in Kuwait. The director of the office, Ahmad Al Anzi, was quoted by newspapers as saying efforts were being made to contact a foreign firm which had obtained the spares then exported them to Kuwait under its own name. He did not identify the company.

Bombs explode at Saudi, Moroccan missions in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — Two bombs exploded outside the Saudi Arabian and Moroccan embassies in west Beirut Tuesday. Police said two sticks of dynamite were attached to a perimeter fence around the abandoned Saudi mission, but did little damage when they detonated. The "Voice of the Nation" radio reported that a little girl was slightly wounded as she walked near the embassy compound in a beachside district of west Beirut. The Saudi embassy had been sealed off by troops and police since August 1984 when a pro-Iranian Shi'ite Muslim mob ransacked it. Police said that soon after the blast at the Saudi mission on Tuesday unidentified bombers hurled dynamite at the Moroccan embassy from a speeding car. The blast shattered windows, but caused no serious damage, police added. No casualties were reported.

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King, Arab leaders gather in Casablanca

Extraordinary summit opens today to discuss inter-Arab relations and Palestinian problem

By Lamis K. Andoni and *Suleiman Qudah in Casablanca* with agency dispatches

His Majesty King Hussein and other Arab leaders gathered in Casablanca Tuesday to attend an extraordinary Arab summit due to open this evening to discuss the Palestinian problem and inter-Arab relations.

King Hussein and the high-powered delegation accompanying him were received at the airport by King Hassan II, his two sons princes Mohammad and Rashid, and senior Moroccan government officials, as well as Foreign Minister Taher Masri who arrived for the foreign ministers' meeting two days ago.

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, Sudanese leader Gen. Abdul Rahman Swareddahab, Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre, Djibouti President Hassan Ghouled, Qatari Emir Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani and Mauritanian head of state Mohammad Ma'aouya Ould Sid'ahmad Taya also arrived in Morocco on Tuesday to attend the summit.

Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, who was believed to be standing in for President Saddam Hussein, also arrived Tuesday evening. Informed sources in Amman said President Hussein might fly to Casablanca on Wednesday and stay for the duration of the actual summit deliberations.

Other Arab heads of state expected to arrive later Tuesday were United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan and Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa of Bahrain.

Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz, Omani Deputy Prime Minister Fahd Ibn Mohammad Al Said, Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah and North Yemeni Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani are representing their respective countries at the summit. It was not known whether Libya's Muammar Qadhafi, who staged a surprise Monday by sending a senior foreign ministry official to attend the meeting of Arab foreign ministers preparing the agenda for the summit, would fly to Casablanca.

It was also not known whether Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, who has been staying away from active diplomacy due to health reasons for the past 10 months, would attend the summit or assign a high-level delegation to the conference.

King Hassan II will be chairing the summit which is expected to discuss ways to heal inter-Arab differences and the developments in the Palestinian problem since the last Arab summit held in Fez, Morocco, in 1982. Syria, South Yemen, Lebanon and Algeria are boycotting the Casablanca conference.

Egypt, whose membership in the 22-member Arab League was suspended after Cairo signed a separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979, is not invited to the summit.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported that Arab leaders gathered in Casablanca would hold a closed meeting before the formal opening of the summit by King Hassan. Petra, which did not reveal the source of its information, did not say whether the meeting would be confined to the Arab heads of state or open to all heads of delegations.

The summit, the first top-level Arab meeting in three years, is expected to focus on several key issues that have been threatening joint Arab action and solidarity.

Foreign Minister Masri, after attending the foreign ministers' meeting Monday night, told Petra that the foreign ministers had decided to put up a detailed report on Arab differences to the Arab leaders and also proposed that a joint Arab committee be set up to tour Arab capitals to seek ways to settle these differences.

The PLO is expected to submit a report on the Palestinian problem to the summit, according to informed sources. The exact nature of the report was not known but it was believed that the PLO would tackle the issue of a 34-day attack by Lebanese militiamen on Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut in May and June. The assaults,

(Continued on page 3)



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is sworn in as Regent Tuesday before His Majesty King Hussein left for Casablanca to attend an extraordinary Arab summit which opens today (Petra photo)

Regent calls for efforts to end dependence on imports

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Tuesday Jordan should find the means to end its total dependence one imports, specially those covered under long-term agreements.

Addressing the evening session of a two-day seminar called to discuss recommendations issued by special workshops held in Amman in May and June to look into engineering industries in Jordan, Prince Hassan said a national strategy for science and technology should be laid down, and field surveys should be conducted to identify Jordan's future needs of industries.

Prince Hassan urged universities and industrial organisations to develop joint programmes that would promote Jordan's industry.

Efforts should be focused on the search for industries required for Jordan in the future, Prince Hassan said. He also called for developing manpower to enable Jordanians to handle various industries. This work, he said, can be done through cooperation between industrial firms in Jordan and abroad, for a limited time, and so help overcome veiled unemployment.

The morning session was addressed by University of Jordan Acting President Mahmoud Al Samra who expressed hope the participants will arrive at fruitful results.

Dr. Bassam Abu Ghazaleh, dean of the Engineering Faculty and rapporteur of the seminar's preparatory committee, outlined the main objectives of the workshops, which were held between May 28 and June 2.

He said that the workshops were designed to open channels between various technical sectors in the country with the aim of enlisting their help in the development process. The workshops also aimed at identifying the local potentials and highlighting the needs and the obstacles of industry, and these help Jordan draw up a sound industrial policy for the future, Dr. Abu Ghazaleh said.

He said the workshops also aimed at defining the role of educational institutions and research centres in helping the process of setting up an infrastructure for the transfer of technology and coordinating cooperation among different industrial organisations.

The morning session, chaired by Dr. Samra, was devoted to discussing recommendations by the workshop on mechanical and chemical engineering industries.

Dr. Arafat Tamimi, member of the committee, read out the workshop's recommendations which include, a call for the establishment of a centre for gathering and storing information on engineering industries. This centre, the recommendations said, would be entrusted with conducting a general survey of industries in the country, outlining the type of industry, production capacity, equipment involved, the type of technology, manpower required, and pollution and industrial safety involved. The committee recommended that the Ministry of Planning set up such a centre, which will also be charged with studying and laying down elements for Jordanian specifications and standards.

The recommendations also emphasised the role of conducting periodical maintenance because of its obvious importance in solving technical problems that industry generally encounters. In this respect, adequately skilled manpower should be recruited to handle maintenance work and programmes for training personnel in maintenance should be laid down. Contacts between educational institutions and industrial concerns should be made with the purpose of training students in the type of industry required in Jordan, and

(Continued on page 3)

Rabin, shrugging off U.S. criticism, says new decisions will be enforced

3 Al Najah student leaders detained

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (Agencies) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Tuesday Israel would take any actions necessary for "security" in the occupied West Bank despite American criticism of new tougher anti-resistance measures.

During a tour in the West Bank under heavy police protection he said: "We all respect the opinion of the U.S. government but we are responsible for security in this area. We will use whatever means are effective."

The Reagan administration on Monday criticised an Israeli cabinet decision to renew deportations and detentions without trial. Israel said the actions would counter a rise in Palestinian resistance activities, but the U.S. said they would foster more tension.

In Nablus, the largest Palestinian city on the West Bank, the army detained three student leaders Tuesday for anti-Israeli "incitement" at Al Najah University. The army closed the campus for two months last week.

The students, aged 22, 28 and 30, were being held under "administrative detention". The statute, unused for five years until a Palestinian was arrested last week, allows the army to hold suspects without trial for up to six months.

Saeb Erakat, Al Najah spokesman, said the detention of the students "is part of collective punishment measures by the military government to satisfy Jewish settlers and fanatical factions in Israeli society" after the killing of three Israelis in the last three weeks. No concrete evidence has been produced by the Israeli authorities to link the killings with Arabs.

Al Najah was shut down Friday after the Israeli authorities said they found pro-Palestinian "propaganda" during a raid on the campus. The grey gates of the university were chained and locked Tuesday.

Mr. Rabin said he could not reveal details about why the three student leaders from Al Najah University had been detained without trial. But he said it was "in Israel's best interest and the only choice we have."

The three students were identified by military authorities as Mohammad Abdul Jali Ramadan, Hassan Salah Ali Ayoub and Abdul Rahim Mohammad Al Mouaneh.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres also said Tuesday that Israel would expel "dangerous people" if necessary. Speaking to reporters at the northern port city of Haifa, Mr. Peres said Israel must encourage local residents to refuse to give resistance activists "a free hand and not to... permit them to move about freely."

"If there will be a need we will also expel dangerous people from the borders of the state," Mr. Peres said in remarks broadcast on Israel Radio.

Mr. Rabin on Tuesday said that the government had not enacted the death penalty and had not yet expelled anyone. "We are only taking the steps we must to overcome (the problem)," he said.

But Israel plans to expel nine Palestinians who were freed in a May 20 swap for three captured Israeli soldiers, because they were not permanent residents of the West Bank and had only been granted temporary permits to stay there, according to a spokeswoman for the Israeli occupation forces.

The spokeswoman said the nine were part of a group of about 30 freed prisoners who had been notified they would have to leave the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Their temporary residence permits expire Aug. 11, she said.

Israel Radio reported that the military authorities on Tuesday lifted the curfew imposed on Ein Beit Ilmeh, a Palestinian refugee camp near Nablus. The curfew was imposed Sunday night after military sources said several border policemen were injured by a firebomb thrown from the camp.

New front formed in Lebanon

SHTOURA (AP) — President Amin Gemayel's foes formed a Syrian-backed national alliance front Tuesday to break Christians' grip on power and force them to share it equally with the majority Muslims to end Lebanon's 10-year-old civil war.

The emergence of the alliance further isolated Mr. Gemayel, 43, already under pressure from rival Christians.

The coalition, which includes 15 political parties and 30 independent politicians, proclaimed a nine-point charter for a "democratic and secular" Lebanon. It called for sweeping constitutional, electoral and social reforms (See page 2).

The Christians, who form 45 per cent of Lebanon's four million population, have dominated the government, army and judiciary since independence from France in 1943 under an unwritten national pact.

The congress in Shtoura, 16 kilometres west of the Syrian border in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, came amid growing impatience by Damascus, the main power broker in this war-torn country, at the failure of feuding factions to compromise to end the bloodletting.

The most prominent leaders at the conference were Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt and his civil war ally, Nabih Berri, chief of the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia.

Both are members of the paralysed national coalition cabinet, but have repeatedly demanded the ouster of Mr. Gemayel, a Maronite Catholic elected three years ago.

Delegates said moves to force Mr. Gemayel from office were not discussed at Tuesday's closed-door conference.

But Mr. Junblatt told reporters: "The front will be dedicated to fighting Israel, the Falange Party and the current government system in Lebanon."

"There is no safeguard for Lebanon outside Arabism, of which Syria constitutes the heart," Deputy Parliamentary Speaker Munir Abu Fadel, a Greek Orthodox Christian, told the meeting.

Mr. Berri said membership was open to "all nationalist groups and factions." Asked if the front was ready for dialogue with its opponents, he added: "If they accept our principles," why not?"

Pickering: Peace talks at a 'very delicate stage'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Thomas Pickering, the new U.S. ambassador to Israel who formally took up his post Tuesday, said Middle East peace talks were at an especially delicate stage.

Mr. Pickering, 53, told a news conference the U.S. would work closely with Israel to advance the peace process. He spoke after presenting his credentials to President Chaim Herzog.

"The issue of U.S. meetings with a Jordanian-Palestinian team is at a particularly delicate stage," he said.

Mr. Pickering, a former ambassador to Jordan, Nigeria and El Salvador, replaces Samuel Lewis, who served as ambassador for eight years.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said Monday the Reagan administration is "prepared to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian group" in an effort to support Jordan's peace efforts in the Middle East.

Kalb said the United States "would hope such a meeting will take place as soon as arrangements can be mutually agreed. We see the meeting as supporting King Hussein's efforts to establish a process leading to a negotiated settlement of the Palestinian problem."

However, Kalb said he was unable to say when such a meeting might take place. Nor was he able to say who might represent the Palestinian side in such a joint delegation with Jordan.

He said that he would not "rule things in or out" when he was asked if Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, who is currently visiting the Middle East, might be involved in efforts to bring about such a meeting. Mr. Whitehead left for the region last weekend and visited Jordan and Egypt. He is due to visit Saudi Arabia, Israel and Morocco.

In announcing the trip Aug. 2, State Department deputy spokesman Charles Redman emphasised that it was "not a negotiating mission. Rather, it is an opportunity to become broadly familiar with the region and personally acquainted with some of the key leaders."

Kalb also said the United States looks to the Arab summit, scheduled to begin Wednesday in Casablanca, to re-enforce the Jordanian initiative. "We regard this as a significant event," the spokesman said. "The participating heads of state are in a unique position to encourage the peace process."

"We have seen some promising developments in recent months," Kalb continued. "The Feb. 11 agreement, statements made by King Hussein during his visit to Washington and his activities thereafter all represent progress. We are trying to build on this to maintain the momentum."

Later, in a written response to a reporter's question, the State Department said it was the U.S. understanding that subsequent to the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), "Jordan agreed to permit the PLO to establish some administrative, as opposed to military, offices in Jordan."

The written reply emphasised that, "Jordan is firmly opposed to terrorism — indeed, has suffered greatly from it — and has played a positive role in preserving security along its western border."

UNRWA abandons emergency projects

KUWAIT (R) — A United Nations official charged with helping Palestinian refugees said here Tuesday his agency had been forced to cancel emergency projects by lack of funds.

Olof Rydbeck, commissioner general of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA), met Kuwait's minister of public health and planning, Abdul Rahman Al Awadi, to brief him on the organisation's funding problems.

He later told the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) UNRWA was worried about being able to maintain its basic services, especially educational and health programmes.

UNRWA, which looks after Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Israeli-occupied Arab lands, runs around 670 schools and 100 medical centres, serving two million people.

Mr. Rydbeck said UNRWA faced a budget deficit of $8 million despite a decision to slash $43 million from planned spending over the past six months.

An appeal last month for funds to save the agency attracted a total of $12 million.

But contributions to UNRWA from Arab countries had fallen, Mr. Rydbeck said.

Mr. Rydbeck, who is on a Gulf tour to brief governments on the financial hardship under which UNRWA is operating, said his talks with the Kuwaiti minister were successful and encouraging. He did not elaborate.

U.S.: Soviets to allow reactor inspection

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States said Tuesday that the Soviet Union had decided to allow international inspection of some of its nuclear reactors and called the move an important step.

"We are very pleased that the Soviet Union has agreed to permit safeguards, including one-site inspection, to be applied by the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) to certain of its civil nuclear facilities," State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said.

Kalb was confirming a newspaper report from Paris on Tuesday in the New York Times that quoted Western diplomats as saying Moscow had agreed to open two of its reactors to IAEA inspection for the first time later this month.

"The agreement with the IAEA is an important step," he told reporters.

"On the other hand, it must be recognised that the offer by the Soviet Union with the IAEA applies only to facilities that the Soviet Union chooses and, at least at present. To the least sensitive types of Soviet nuclear facilities," he added.

The report quoted diplomats as saying the Soviet move seemed carefully timed to coincide with the opening in Geneva on Aug. 27 of a month-long conference at which representatives of 128 countries would review the working of a 1970 treaty designed to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

Third World, neutral and other countries are expected at the conference to accuse the United States and the Soviet Union of failing to honour their treaty commitments to promote disarmament and share peaceful nuclear technology.

Clash in Geneva

In Geneva, the Soviet Union accused the United States Tuesday of having planned to atom-bomb Soviet territory in the 1940s, a charge rejected by the U.S. as a distortion of history.

The two superpowers engaged in the verbal clash at the international disarmament conference, on the 40th anniversary of the dropping of an atomic bomb on Hiroshima (See page 8).

Soviet representative Viktor Issraelyan told the 40-nation conference that a 1948 U.S. plan had "provided for the destruction of 70 Soviet cities with 133 atomic bombs," adding that the Americans also proposed to bomb Soviet territory in 1945, 1949 and 1951.

Lebanese opposition front to press for big reforms

CHTAURA, Lebanon (Agencies) — President Amin Gemayel's rivals formed a Syrian-backed National Alliance Front on Tuesday aimed at wringing equal power for Muslims from Lebanon's traditionally dominant Christians and end the 10-year-old civil war.

A nine-point draft charter of the new coalition called for stepped up resistance against Israel to "liquidate the enemy's direct and indirect presence" in South Lebanon.

The blueprint was read out at a heavily guarded meeting of the front founders at Park Hotel in this east Lebanon Bekaa Valley town 16 kilometres from the Syrian border.

It also called for the abolishment of the 42-year-old sectarian system that gave the Christians the presidency of the republic, Sunni Muslims the prime ministry and Shi'ites the parliament speakership.

Some Sunnis, long the dominant Muslim sect in Lebanon who now are being eclipsed by Shi'ites, voiced opposition to the new coalition.

Representatives of 15 predominantly Muslim political parties and militias attended the closed-door meeting along with 30 independent politicians, including a few Christians.

Foremost among the delegates were Druze chieftain Walid Junblatt, Lebanon's transport and tourism minister, Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia leader Nabih Berri, the justice minister, and Deputy Parliament Speaker Munir Abu Fadhel, a Greek Orthodox.

The meeting broke up for lunch after a 3½ hour morning session. Mr. Junblatt told reporters it will reconvene later for a final reading of the charter.

"The front will be dedicated to fighting Israel, the Falange Party and the current government system in Lebanon," Mr. Junblatt said.

Leftist parliament member Zaher Khatib declared: "The main purpose of forming the front is to... totally abolish the sectarian system. Anything short of that is unacceptable."

Mr. Junblatt, who heads the powerful Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia heavily armed by Syria, drove to the Chtaura meeting in a 1963 white Cadillac escorted by a jeepload of bodyguards. Mr. Berri was flanked by 40 Amal security men when he arrived.

"I hope it will work," Mr. Junblatt told reporters before going into the conference. All other participants declined to make statements.

The main aim of the coalition, which brings together the most powerful Muslim militias, is to end Christians' traditional dominance of government and rewrite Lebanon's constitution to give Muslims an equal slice of political power. Muslims make up 55 per cent of Lebanon's 4 million population.

Among the delegates were representatives of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Sunni Muslim, and former President Suleiman Franjieh, a Christian.

Mr. Franjieh had refused an invitation to head the new coalition and Sunni groups in Beirut issued statements denouncing it.

"This is a golden pair of scissors used to cut the homeland to pieces," said a Sunni group calling itself the Nationalist Forces of Beirut, claiming the new front will lead to the partition of Lebanon into sectarian mini-states.

The group had claimed responsibility for several hit-and-run grenade attacks against Amal and the Lebanese army's predominantly Shi'ite 6th Brigade in west Beirut.

It vowed to block Shi'ite domination of the Muslim sector of the Lebanese capital, which has a predominantly Sunni population.

Another dissenting voice came from Tammam Salam, son and political heir of Lebanon's Sunni elder statesman, Saeb Salam, who complained that none of the prestigious Sunni leaderships were represented in the front.

"It is destined to be a failure," Tammam Salam said in a statement published by several Beirut newspapers.

Among prestigious Sunni absentees from the National Alliance Front's proclamation conference was Education and Labour Minister Salim Hoss, an outspoken critic of the militias led by Mr. Junblatt and Mr. Berri and their rule in west Beirut.

Bomber dies in blast

Meanwhile a suicide bomb strapped to a donkey blew up in South Lebanon Tuesday, killing the rider and his animal outside the headquarters of an Israeli-backed militia, an army spokesman said.



HEBRON DELEGATION: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday receives a visiting delegation representing the Hebron Governorate in the occupied West Bank (Petra photo)

South Yemen denounces U.S.-Egyptian exercises

ADEN (R) — South Yemen Tuesday denounced joint American-Egyptian military manoeuvres code-named "Bright Star 85," as an aggressive act detrimental to Middle East security.

U.S. warplanes screamed over the Egyptian desert but American Marines stayed in the background as Washington's Middle East trouble-shooting force held joint manoeuvres with Egyptian units.

The Americans were confined to supporting roles on the second day of the "Bright Star 85" exercise, providing air cover with F-18 fighters and troop carriers for a seaborne assault by 700 Egyptian commandos.

About 1,000 U.S. Marines from the aircraft carrier Nimitz and other Sixth Fleet vessels landed by helicopter — without reporters and television crews, invited for Monday's three-hour set-piece operation, present.

The Nimitz was anchored out of sight, several kilometres from the exercise zone west of Al Hammam village on the road between Alexandria and the scene of the World War II Battle of El Alamein.

A total of 9,000 Americans are taking part in the five-day "Bright Star 85", the biggest war games the Central Command, a force of crack U.S. troops earmarked for potential crisis action overseas, has held with Egypt.

The Central Command, based at McDill Air Base near Tampa, Florida, was formerly called the Rapid Deployment Force and was set up by President Carter in response to the Iran hostage crisis and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

U.S. units held the last "Bright Star" exercise with Egypt, one of Washington's main Arab allies, in 1983.

General Ibrahim Al Orabi, Egypt's armed forces chief of staff, told reporters that confidence was the main benefit his men gained from training and coordinating with the Americans.

He said the exercise held no political significance.

"We're not sending any messages to anybody," he told reporters.

Reporters asked him about a statement by Egypt's arch-foe, Col. Muammar Jadhafi of Libya, whose frontier lies some 450 kilometres west of the exercise zone, that Egypt was occupied by the United States.

"In this area, about 15 years ago, we held the same exercise with the Russians," Gen. Orabi said. "Nobody at that time said 'you are training with the Russians, they are occupying us'." "The question to him is: 'How many Russians are there in Libya now?'."

Libya gets military support from the Soviet Union, which was Egypt's superpower military partner until the mid-1970s, when Cairo realigned with the United States.

Western experts say Egypt keeps most of its old Soviet equipment in reserve, but some battle tanks in Monday's exercise were believed to be of Soviet design.

The first open Egyptian criticism of the manoeuvres was voiced Monday by the leftist Union Progressive Party, which said in a statement they made Egypt "part of American strategy."

Apparently because of such feeling, Egyptian authorities have stressed that the U.S. troops taking part will leave Egypt as soon as the exercise ends on Thursday.

Today was what an Egyptian army spokesman called "the main day for the Egyptians." He said U.S. troops were due to play a major role in a mock parachute attack with live ammunition near Cairo on Thursday.

The exercise was observed by General Robert Kingston, commander of the Central Command and officer in charge of U.S. troops taking part in "Bright Star" as well as smaller war games in Somalia.

Kittani takes up post as Iraq's U.N. representative

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Ismat Kittani, president of the 1981 session of the General Assembly and previously a top official in the U.N. Secretariat, has presented his credentials as Iraq's new U.N. representative.

The American-educated diplomat has been under secretary in the Iraqi Foreign Ministry since 1980. Before that he spent five years as head of the ministry's International Organisations Department in Baghdad.

Mr. Kittani, 56, obtained a bachelor of arts degree in political science from Knox College, Galesbury, Illinois, in 1951.

He joined the Iraqi foreign service the following year, after a brief stint as a high school teacher.

He was seconded to the U.N. Secretariat in 1964 and attained the rank of assistant secretary general. In 1973 he was appointed chef de cabinet to then-Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Mr. Kittani first joined Iraq's U.N. mission in 1957 and was acting permanent representative in 1958 and 1959. He served as permanent representative to the U.N.'s European office in Geneva from 1961 to 1964.

His election in September 1981 as president of the General Assembly was decided by lot, for the first time in U.N. history, after Mr. Kittani and his nearest rival, Ambassador Khwaja Mohammad Kaiser of Bangladesh, each obtained 78 votes in a secret ballot.

Iranian opposition claims attacks

PARIS (R) — Iranian opposition groups have destroyed 50 military vehicles and killed 15 Revolutionary Guards across Iran in the past few days, an opposition movement said Tuesday.

The Paris-based Mujahedin said in a communique that soldiers had also sabotaged three F-5 fighter planes at an air base at Tabriz in north-west Iran.

The attacks were part of a two-week campaign called by Mujahedin leader Massoud Rajavi to protest against presidential elections on Aug. 16, it said.

Mujahedin said the vehicles were destroyed in Tehran, Kermanshah, Jazvin, Isfahan, Raht and Bam.

Lebanon debate renewed after death of 2 Israelis

TEL AVIV (R) — The killing of two Israeli soldiers in southern Lebanon, the first to die there since the official military withdrawal in June, has revived the debate at home over the army's continued presence there.

The two soldiers and three Lebanese commandos died Monday in a gun battle near the Shi'ite Muslim village of Majdel Silim, seven kilometres from the Israeli border, a military spokesman said.

It was not clear how many commandos were involved, he said. The army had recovered Kalashnikov rifles, grenades, rocket-propelled grenade launchers and a two-way radio.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said on television he believed that recent commando attacks in southern Lebanon had proved the value of a buffer zone in protecting Israel's northern border.

Other defence officials were quoted as saying the presence of Israeli troops in the buffer zone had provoked the attacks. The officials said they favoured a total withdrawal to the border.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy told reporters near the border Monday that Israel should not set a deadline for halting what he called its "essential actions" in the zone.

Twenty-fight people, mostly Lebanese civilians, have been killed in four recent suicide car bombings aimed at Israeli troops and the Israeli-financed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia.

The killing of the two soldiers Monday raised the Israeli death toll in Lebanon to 656 since the Israel invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

On June 10, senior officers at the border said Israel had withdrawn the last of its regular army units. Israeli troops have since made regular forays into the five to 20 kilometres deep buffer zone to aid the SLA against commandos.

Reporters visiting southern Lebanon have said that hundreds of Israelis — plainclothes agents, patrols and advisers to the SLA — are still in the border zone.

Israeli planes bombed commando targets in Syrian-controlled area of Lebanon twice last week.

Medical team tells of grim conditions in Beirut camps

LONDON (R) — The leader of a British medical team recently returned from Beirut has said that conditions in Palestinian refugee camps there were grim.

Malaysian-born surgeon Swee Chai Ang, who led a medical team funded by the British-based charity Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP), told a news conference she had carried out operations without gloves, electricity, running water and anaesthetics.

The team of volunteers said that when they arrived at the camps in July they found 30,000 people homeless, 638 dead, 1,500 missing and more than 2,000 wounded as a result of fighting between Palestinians and Shi'ite Muslims.

The charity said that only minimal medical facilities were available to the 2,000 wounded men, women and children.

Mormon leader reassures Israel against conducting missionary work

TEL AVIV (AP) — The president of Brigham Young University (BYU) has arrived in Israel and said his university would not carry out missionary work from its planned campus in Jerusalem.

Jeffrey R. Holland flew to Israel from Egypt after the Interior Committee of Israel's parliament called for the halting of construction work on a $15-million campus on East Jerusalem's Mount of Olives for the university, which is associated with the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints.

Mr. Holland said on arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport that "I am carrying with me a legal, signed, notarised document with reassurances for the Interior Committee of the Knesset and all concerned."

"We have been active here for 17 years and never conducted missionary work or proselytising," he said. "We have come with reassurances to all concerned because there have been a good deal of emotion, questions and misunderstandings about our work here."

More than 100 orthodox Jews demonstrated outside the airport's passenger terminal, chanting and carrying placards with the slogan "No Mormon centre here." Other orthodox Jews staged mass demonstrations last month calling for the project to be stopped, rejecting BYU's assurances that there would be no missionary activity from the campus.

Mr. Holland commented on the demonstrators "the Mormons have not always been popular in their history. I don't believe the people outside represent most of Jewish opinion. We shouldn't be tried in advance for transgressions we haven't committed."

Mr. Holland stressed that the planned Near East studies faculty "is not a missionary centre, has never been such, it was not designed to be a missionary centre."

"We have been good neighbours with the Jews of Salt Lake City for many, many years, and we want to be good neighbours here as well," he said.

The building is about 30 per cent complete and is due to be finished in late 1987, he said.

The Knesset's Interior Committee issued an interim report last week appealing to the university to voluntarily relocate the centre from its site next to the Hebrew University.

The report warned that missionary activity "would bring an erosion of the foundations of Judaism."

It appealed to Mr. Holland to abandon the project "out of understanding for the sensitivity of the Jewish people," and said an alternative site could be found with compensation for investors.

But BYU Spokesman Paul Richards said earlier that the university was not considering moving the project to another site in Israel. "At this point it would be too expensive for us. Millions of dollars have been invested so far."

A minority opinion endorsed by four of the committee's 17 members accepted the Mormons' promises to abstain from missionary activity and said: "There is no possibility of room for delaying the completion" of the centre.

After further discussion, the committee's final conclusions will be submitted to the 120-member legislature for possible action.

Turkish Cypriots to reply soon on U.N. proposals

NICOSIA (R) — Turkish Cyprus will reply to recent U.N. proposals for a Cyprus settlement by the end of this month, a senior official of the breakaway northern region said Tuesday.

Dervis Eroglu, prime minister of the self-proclaimed "Republic of Northern Cyprus", said Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash, currently holidaying in Turkey, would take up the issue with the cabinet when he returns next weekend.

Mr. Denktash was elected president of the breakaway state, which is recognised only by Turkey, in June. He has previously called the proposals from U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar one-sided.

Mr. Eroglu told the North Cyprus News Agency: "Obviously Turkish Cypriot views must also secretary-general before the end of August."

He said his government was committed to seeking wider recognition for the breakaway state in Tourism, trade, industry and culture.

"But if the Greek side maintains its intransigent attitude and does not approach a compromise we will seek (wider) political recognition," he said.

7 die in Turkish blood feud

ANKARA (R) — Seven people were killed and 15 wounded in a blood feud clash early Tuesday between two families in a village in eastern Turkey, the Anatolian News Agency reported. Three of the dead were women.

The agency said soldiers detained 14 people in connection with the clash and were looking for 30 more thought to have been involved.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 773111-19

MAIN CHANNEL
17:00 Koran
17:10 Cartoons
17:25 Children Programmes
18:20 Sport
19:30 Programme Review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:40 Programme Review
21:50 Poetry
22:15 Arabic Series
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:15 Varieties
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Three's Company
21:10 Documentary: Playing Shakespeare
22:00 News in English
22:20 Jessie

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW
Tel: 774111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show Contd.
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session Contd.
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:15 The Young Sound
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Jordan Weekly
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Over a Cup of Tea
18:30 Arab Music
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show Contd.
21:55 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show Continued
23:00 News Summary
23:05 Evening Show Continued
23:57 News Headlines
24:00 Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Wimbledon Report 07:40 Book Choice 07:45 Financial News 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 What's New 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Omnibus 10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 Report on Religion 10:45 That's Trad 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 Classical Record Review 11:30 Tom Wait's America 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News 12:40 Derby Review 12:45 A Land of Song 13:00 News Summary; The Liberated Male 13:30 Chesowanja 14:00 World News 14:09 News about Britain 14:15 Hunger 14:25 A Letter from Wales 14:30 Meridian 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Nature Notebook 15:25 The Farming World 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:09 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Music from the Movies 17:00 News Summary; Outlook 17:45 Report on Religion 18:00 Radio Newsreel 18:15 Keep to the Path 18:30 Educating Archie 19:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 Counterpoint 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:09 A Letter from Wales 20:15 Monitor 20:30 Assignment 20:35 Waveguide 20:40 Book Choice 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Promenade Concerts 23:00 World News 23:09 24 Hours: News Summary 23:30 Assignment 24:00 News Summary; Wimbledon Report 00:15 Album Time 00:45 Recording of the Week 01:25 A Letter from Wales 01:30 Financial News 01:40 Reflections 01:45 Sports Round-up 02:00 World News 02:09 Commentary 02:15 Good Books 02:30 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA
MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning/ News Summary 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 Music USA 10:00 News 10:10 Focus 10:30 Special English News & Features 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 Magazine Show 21:00 News 21:10 Focus 21:30 Special English News & Features 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline America 22:30 Music USAX D323:00 News & Editorial 23:15 Music USA Jazz 24:00 News 00:10 World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

CIRCUS

* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.

* Italian circus. Between 6th and 7th Circle near Jordan Electricity Authority.

EXHIBITION

* A selling exhibition of British books at the British Council.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre . Tel: 661026/7
American Centre 644371
American Centre library 641520
British Council 636147/8
French Cultural Centre 637009
Goethe Institute 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 6671816
Y.W.C.A. 641793
Y.W.M.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 637111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. 1.30 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Ammon Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534, 817534.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, 637440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 623541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 678906.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.
Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534.
Evangelical Lutheran Church Jabal Amman, 6th Circle. (Rev. N. Smir). Tel. 811295.
Rainbow Congregation (International. Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman. Tel. 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:21 Fajr
05:55 (Sunrise) Duha
12:42 Dhuhr
16:22 'Asr
19:28 Maghreb
21:11 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:35 Cairo (MS)
07:25 London, Larnaca (BA)
08:20 Karachi (PK)
10:15 Aqaba (RJ)
10:30 Kuwait (RJ)
10:30 Sanaa (IY)
10:35 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:45 Cairo (RJ)
10:45 Jeddah (SV)
10:50 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:00 Dhahran (RJ)
12:30 Istanbul, Antakia (TK)
13:15 Bahrain (GA)
14:35 Kuwait (KU)
16:10 Jeddah (SV)
17:15 Baghdad (IA)
18:15 Beirut (MEA)
18:15 Larnaca (RJ)
18:15 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
18:30 Paris, Damascus (AF)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
18:35 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
18:50 London, Paris (RJ)
19:00 Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
19:00 Bangkok (RJ)
19:00 Rome (RJ)
19:25 Istanbul (RJ)
21:00 Frankfurt (LH)
21:00 Cairo, Damascus (IY)
21:40 Tripoli, Damascus (PK)
23:00 Baghdad (IA)
01:25 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

07:20 Cairo (MS)
07:35 Istanbul, Amsterdam (KLM)
08:00 Aqaba (RJ)
09:10 Larnaca, London (BA)
09:20 Athens, Rome (PK)
09:30 Athens (OY)
10:20 Damascus, Rome (AZ)
12:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
13:00 London (RJ)
13:05 Larnaca, Zurich (SK)
13:30 Larnaca (RJ)
13:30 Antakia, Istanbul (RJ)
14:00 Istanbul (RJ)
14:15 Doha, Sharja, Muscat (GF)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
15:35 Kuwait (KU)
17:40 Jeddah (SV)
18:30 Baghdad (IA)
20:30 Kuwait (RJ)
20:40 Dhahran (RJ)
20:45 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
21:00 Cairo (RJ)
21:10 Baghdad (RJ)
21:15 Jeddah (RJ)
21:30 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
22:00 Sanaa (IY)
22:40 Karachi (PK)
00:30 Rio, Lisbon (IA)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Golden Bangkok
— Aqaba
— Rostock

Amin Kawar and Sons Company. Tel: 622324-9 at your service.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Temperature will be below normal, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

Low/high temperature in deg.C.

Amman 17/30
Aqaba 25/38
Deserts 19/35
Jordan Valley 23/36

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33, Aqaba 39. Humidity readings: Amman 40 per cent, Aqaba 31 per cent.

MONEY EXCHANGE

	Tuesday rates	
	Local selling rates in fils	
Bahraini dinar	1020.6/	1029
Dutch guilder	121.8/	122.8
Egyptian guinea	251.6/	262.3
French franc	44.9/	45.3
Iraqi dinar	359.6/	364.2
Japanese yen (for 100)	162.9/	164.2
Kuwaiti dinar	1281.3/	1286.3
Lebanese lira	23.3/	23.6
Omani riyal	1113.3/	1118.3
Qatari riyal	105.8/	106.5
Saudi riyal	106/	106.7
Swedish crown	46.3/	46.7
Swiss franc	166.5/	167.8
Syrian lira	34.3/	35.6
UAE dirham	105.1/	106
U.K. sterling pound	529.3/	533.5
U.S. dollar	387/	389.5
W. German mark	136.9/	138

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate 891228
Amman civil defence 198, 199
Civil Defence Irbid 271293, 273131
Civil Defence Ouweismeh 770733
Ambulance 193, 775111
Amman downtown fire brigade 198
First aid 630341
Blood bank 778303
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 622090-3
Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777
Police headquarters 639141
Traffic police 896390/1
Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881
Municipal water complaints 771125/8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53330/60

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amm 644281/6
Akileh Maternity, J. Amman 642441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362
Mallus, J. Amman 636140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171/4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845/65
Al-Mnasher Hospital 667227/9
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/37
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164/6
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775111/26
Army, Marka 891611/15

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Abdel Aziz Abu Khalaf 622520
Dr. Fayez Hussein Jalouqa 624627
Neirukh pharmacy 623672
Mreish pharmacy 770910
Firas pharmacy 661912
Khalaf pharmacy 778653
Dentist: Sami Khatib 639738
TAXIS:
Kayali taxi 656030
Grand Palace taxi 667079
Medical City taxi 644660
Neil taxi 644433
Sahra taxi 622347
Talal taxi 625021

IRBID:
Dr. Ahmad Bishtawi 273925
Awdeh pharmacy 243443
Dentist: Ali Ashour (—)
SALT:
Dr. Bashir Hiyari (—)
Salt pharmacy (—)

ZARQA:
Dr. Natalia Uaqeesh (—)
Dentist: Akram Jneidi 985416
Dalal pharmacy (—)

GENERAL

Jordan Television 773111/19
Radio Jordan 774111/19
Ministry of Tourism 642311
Hotel complaints 666412
Price complaints 661176
Telephone Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple (local)	220 / 180		Lemon (yellow)	380 / 300	
Apple (American)	350 / 300		Mallow	90 /	50
Banana	300 / 260		Marrow (large)	120 /	90
Banana (Mukammar)	250 / 220		Marrow (small)	200 /	160
Beans	260 / 200		Onion (dry)	130 /	100
Cabbage	110 /	70	Okra	270 /	200
Carrot	150 /	100	Parsley	100 /	100
Cauliflower	200 /	160	Peaches	380 /	300
Cucumber (large)	150 /	120	Pears (American)	380 /	300
Cucumber (small)	260 /	220	Pepper (sweet)	180 /	120
Eggplant (large)	80 /	50	Pepper (hot)	200 /	160
Eggplant (small)	140 /	100	Potatoes	250 /	200
Figs (green)	400 /	300	Radishes	70 /	50
Garlic (without leaves)	350 /	300	Sweet Melon	110 /	70
Grapes	220 /	180	Tomatoes	80 /	40
Lemon (green)	270 /	220	Vine leaves	500 /	400
			Water Melon	130 /	80

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sharif Zaid receives Congress team

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Tuesday received the visiting U.S. Congress delegation, headed by Merryn Dymally, for discussions on matters of mutual concern. The meeting was attended by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Taleb, the assistant chief of staff for planning and the commander of the Royal Air Force.

Academy accepts RCJA president

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Royal Commission for Jerusalem Affairs (RCJA) Akram Zuaiter has been appointed a member of the Damascus Academy of Arabic. Mr. Zuaiter received a memorandum on the appointment from the president of the academy, Dr. Husni Sabbah.

96% of building materials made locally

AMMAN (Petra) — Ninety-six per cent of building and construction materials are being produced locally, according to a study conducted by the Hense Bank. The bank has J.D 4.6 million invested in companies which produce building and construction materials.

Society donates medicines to clinic

AMMAN (J.T.) — Informed sources at the German embassy in Amman have said that the German Jordanian Society recently gave the Schneller school health clinic in Amman medicine worth JD 275. Members of the society who are on a 14-day visit to the country include advisory committee member Ursula Behringer and Herman Rothmund, Marcus Staub, Susanne Beike and Verna Schropp. For the past four years the society has organised an annual trip to the Kingdom to acquaint German members with Jordan's touristic and cultural sites as well as the country's progress and development.

JVFA board holds annual session

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the board of directors of the Jordan Valley Farmers Association (JVFA), Mr. Adel Al Shamaileh, Tuesday briefed the board on his meeting last week with Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai. The board, in its annual session, discussed various matters pertaining to farmers in the Jordan Valley.

Governor inspects facilities for pilgrims

SOUTH SHUNEH (Petra) — Balqa Governor Mejhim Khreishat Tuesday inspected accommodation for pilgrims from the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The housing complex at Ghor Nemrin in South Shuneh district is designed to be a stop-over for pilgrims from the occupied territories. During his tour, Mr. Khreishat checked arrangements and services for pilgrims including drinking water, electricity, medical supplies and food.

Fund to build centre in Ghor Al Mazra'a

KARAK (Petra) — The Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAJSWF) has embarked on building a community centre at Ghor Al Mazra'a to offer social services to the local inhabitants. The project, to be set up on 252 square metres of land, will include a public hall, a kindergarten, sewing workshop, public utilities and administration offices. The project is being implemented in cooperation with the Ghor Al Mazra'a society.

Library, information course ends

AMMAN (Petra) — Forty-four participants from 11 Arab countries Tuesday ended a six-week course on information organised by the Jordanian Libraries Society. The course included lectures and practical sessions on indexing, classification, archives and documentation. In addition to Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, Bahrain, Syria, Lebanon, Somalia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates sent participants to the course.



LAST MINUTE TALK: His Majesty King Hussein talks with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker before his departure Tuesday for Casablanca to attend an extraordinary Arab summit (Petra photo)

National committee discusses fund raising for cancer centre

AMMAN (Petra) — A national team charged with establishing a centre for the treatment of cancer Tuesday discussed the possibility of requesting the government to impose a special fee on the registration of cars for the benefit of the projected centre. The committee said that vehicles contribute towards polluting the atmosphere which could in turn cause some types of cancer disease.

This topic was among several other subjects on the agenda of the team's weekly meeting held at the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) in Amman.

A statement following the meeting said that the committee members also discussed a memo which was sent to the cabinet related to imposing a special fee or tax on cigarettes which would also be used to benefit the centre.

One of the topics reviewed at Tuesday's session was a proposal to invite Egyptian artists and troupes to present performances in Jordan during September with the proceeds of the events going to the projected centre, according to the statement. It also said that a special GUVS lottery will be issued at the end of the year with the proceeds going to the centre.

Also discussed was the idea of dispatching a special team to tour Europe and the United States to look into systems applied by similar centres in order to benefit from their experience in the field of cancer research and treatment.

Ministerial team decides to establish poultry firm

AMMAN (Petra) — A JD 10 million company for breeding and marketing poultry in Jordan is to be established in accordance with a decision taken by a special ministerial committee set up to look into the poultry industry in the country.

The decision was made at a meeting held Tuesday which also decided that the projected company will set up chicken slaughterhouses in a number of regions to help the process of marketing poultry meat.

The committee, which met under the chairmanship of Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Al Hmoud, also decided to set up a sub-committee comprising undersecretaries of the Ministries of Supply, Agriculture, Industry and Trade and Municipal and Rural Affairs to work out a programme for implementing the project.

This sub-committee will have to make an estimate of the cost of operations and will hold talks with shareholders to define the ratio of shares they wish to hold in this company with priority going to poultry farmers. The sub-committee will have to submit a report on the feasibility study before the end of this month, in accordance with the decision adopted at the meeting.

Ministry announces departure timetable for pilgrims to Mecca

AMMAN (Petra) — Muslims travelling by land to perform this year's pilgrimage in Mecca and Medina will leave Jordan in four caravans, the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs announced here Tuesday. The ministry said that the first caravan will leave on Wednesday Aug. 7 for Medina and will leave Medina for Mecca on Aug. 12. The second caravan will leave Jordan on Thursday Aug. 8, the third on Aug. 9 and the fourth on Aug. 10.

The ministry said in a statement that this programme has been deemed necessary in view of traffic congestion on the Medina and Mecca roads. The statement urged pilgrims to contact their transport agents to check their date of departure and to find out which caravan they will be travelling with. The statement also said that departure from Jordan would be at six in the morning.

According to the statement, a special ceremony will be held at Umm Al Hiran, south of Amman, to see off the last of these caravans on Aug. 10, just before the pilgrims departure for Saudi Arabia.

Queen invites Arab children for cultural programme

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — About 70 children from all over the Arab World will Saturday commence an eight-day "Arab Children's Conference" in Jordan upon an invitation from Her Majesty Queen Noor. Iraqi, Moroccan and Somali children's delegations have already arrived here from their respective countries to participate in the conference, an Arab cultural programme which is considered to be the first of its kind in developing countries.

The programme, which aims at deepening Arab children's awareness of their common culture and heritage, includes tours to the country's governorates, touristic and archaeological sites to acquaint them with Jordan's culture and progress.

During an informal press conference held at Al Ma'wa palace in Amman, special advisor to Queen Noor, Mrs. Inam Al Mufti, told reporters that the idea of the Arab children's conference was initiated by Queen Noor in 1980 after an Arab summit held in Amman. The programme is being held for the fifth time and aims to help children realise that they belong "to one nation with a common culture and goal," Mrs. Mufti said.

On the first day of their visit, the Arab children will visit Jordanian museums, the Roman amphitheatre and the Martyrs Monument in Amman and will also meet with Queen Noor. The visiting children will also tour Irbid Governorate, Balqa Governorate, the cities of Mu'ta, Al Mazar and Petra, the Graeco-Roman city of Jerash, Ajloun and Al Rabad Castle and the two bridges across the River Jordan, she continued.

During their stay in Amman, the children will also visit the Friends of Children Society, Al Ahli Fun Fair City, the Haya Arts Centre and the Arab Horse Club. The Arab children will hold a seminar to mark the end of their visit and a Samar party for Jordanian families who acted as their hosts and acquainted them with the traditions and habits of Jordanian family life.

Mrs. Mufti stressed that Jordan has extended invitations to all Arab countries who are members of the Arab League. Iraq, Kuwait, Egypt, Somalia, Tunisia, Qatar, the Sultanate of Oman, Lebanon, Bahrain, North Yemen, Algeria, Morocco and Palestine responded to Jordan's invitation.

Mrs. Mufti expressed hope that other Arab countries would hold similar programmes in the future as she said such activities would help boost the feeling of Arab patriotism and would further promote Arab ties.

She said that Queen Noor believes that Arab children ought to have direct access to the concepts of common culture and goals, with the purpose of enhancing their belief in their nation. The conference also opens new channels for promoting local popular activities as a lot of Jordanian children will participate in the programme which is considered to be "a national popular event", Mrs. Mufti pointed out.

Each delegation includes four children, two males and two females, who are accompanied by a supervisor. They will stay at the Tyche Hotel in Amman and 10 Jordanian children representing the Kingdom's various districts will be staying with them at the hotel.

Mrs. Mufti hopes that a permanent committee representing each of the Arab countries who participate in this annual event would be formed to achieve better organisation and promotion of the children's conference.

Jordan Television will film a documentary on the Arab children's conference which will later be sent to all Arab countries and transmitted on the occasion of the Arab Children's Day on Oct. 7, Mrs. Mufti said.

The event is sponsored by various local, governmental and private organisations such as the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Information, Culture, Tourism, Antiquities, Youth, Interior, Labour and Social Development as well as the Jordanian Armed Forces, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Friends of Children Society and the Haya Arts Centre.

GFJW organises course on illiteracy eradication projects

AMMAN (Petra) — The General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW) will hold a training course on Aug. 13 on leadership for women which has been organised in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and the Arab Literacy and Adult Education Organisation.

The 42 participants in the 10-day course will hear lectures on illiteracy in the Arab World, Arab strategies for combatting illiteracy, the social and economic conditions of Arab women as well as literacy programmes in Jordan. The course will tackle problems impeding women's participation in programmes to combat illiteracy in the Arab World, proposals and solutions to help expand women's participation, the role of Arab women's organisations in combatting illiter-

AOSM holds meeting on unifying standards for textile industries

AMMAN (Petra) — The standardisation of textile products will be the topic of discussion during a three-day meeting which opened Tuesday under the auspices of the Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM).

The AOSM secretary general, who opened the meetings, told the participants that although the textile industry is well-established and in some Arab countries, there is still a need to establish and unify its standards.

The meeting is being attended by members of a committee comprising Tunisia, Sudan, Iraq and AOSM with the Standardisation and Metrology Department attending as an observer

Casablanca summit opens today

(Continued from page 1)

for which Syria and Mr. Arafat blamed each other, ended with a Damascus-sponsored agreement between anti-Arafat PLO factions and the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal militia.

The PLO chairman charges that Syria supported and encouraged the Amal militia to launch the attacks in a move aimed at "eliminating the Palestinian political and military presence in Lebanon." Syria denied the charge and said Mr. Arafat was seeking to reestablish the PLO's military power in Lebanon.

It was not known Tuesday whether the summit would debate the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO on a joint political strategy towards solving the Palestinian problem. Jordan and the PLO have said they were not keen to submit the agreement for debate in Casablanca, but King Hassan, in announcing the conference late last month, said the meeting would study the accord to ascertain whether it conformed with resolutions adopted at the Fez summit. Jordanian and PLO officials have also said they would not sidestep any questions on the Feb. 11 accord raised during the summit.

Observers here believe that the summit may discuss most of the problems facing the Arab League, including the readmission of Egypt to the league, but expect no breakthrough because of the absence of key Arab leaders such as King Fahd, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah of Kuwait, Sultan Qaboos and the leaders of Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and Lebanon. The observers believe that the Casablanca summit will draw up proposals to be debated and concluded at the next regular Arab summit, expected to be held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in November.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz proposed at Monday's foreign ministers' meeting that the five-year-old Gulf war be put on the summit agenda, but this was not adopted, sources quoted by Reuter said.

Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi called on all Arab states in an opening address to make a real effort to strive for PLO unity and a halt to the Iran-Iraq war.

He classed the Casablanca summit as a preparatory meeting for the next regular summit.

Referring to the four-nation boycott, Mr. Klibi said that "if reasons have led certain of our states to not participate in our work, we are convinced that these are merely monetary and passing blockades."

The Iran-Iraq war is certain to be raised at the summit, but Baghdad wanted the conflict to be put formally on the agenda, the sources quoted by Reuter said.

Libya, which has set conditions on its attending the summit, took part in the foreign ministers' meeting. The delegation was headed by the number two in the foreign liaison bureau, Ahmad Chehati.

Tripoli has said it would be represented at the summit only if Arab states imposed "sanctions" on Iraq and Jordan for restoring relations with Egypt.

Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Filali said that at Monday's four-hour meeting the ministers also proposed the summit should discuss the Gulf war and relations between Somalia and Ethiopia.

Mr. Filali said the meeting was not officially responsible for preparing the summit, but was an occasion for the ministers to exchange views and discuss the summit agenda.

"Our hope is great," said Mr. Filali in his opening speech to the ministers. "that the Casablanca summit... will result in a joint Arab position in the service of the Palestinian cause."

Iraq's Mr. Ramadan, before his departure from Baghdad on Tuesday, said the Casablanca summit would be an opportunity to discuss "conspiracies against Arab countries."

Mr. Ramadan said participants would have a chance to discuss the lack of Arab unity and an increase in "conspiracies and aggression against Arab countries."

These conspiracies were planned by "Zionists and Khomeinis, in coordination with some Arab regimes such as Libya and Syria," the Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted him as saying.

The Jordanian delegation to the summit includes Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayez, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and a number of senior ambassadors and advisers, in addition to Mr. Masri.

Regent urges efforts to end dependence on imports

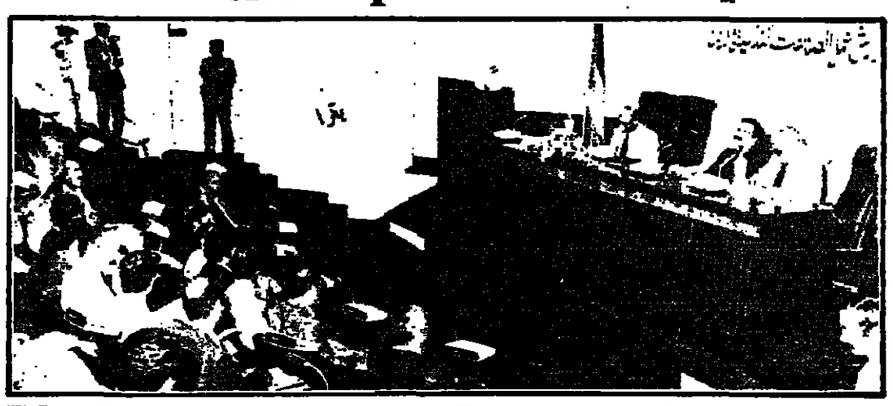
(Continued from page 1)

drawing up training programmes for students to get training at the various concerned industries, the recommendations said.

The recommendations called for linking current research programmes at educational institutions with local industries and touched on the prospect of requesting university professors to work in various industries. They also urged educationl institutions to step up research work in industrial fields and, in coordination with industrial firms, draw up plans for recruiting manpower required for industry and spreading awareness among the public in this context.

They also called for finding ways to encourage the marketing of national industries whose products should be given priority over foreign industries.

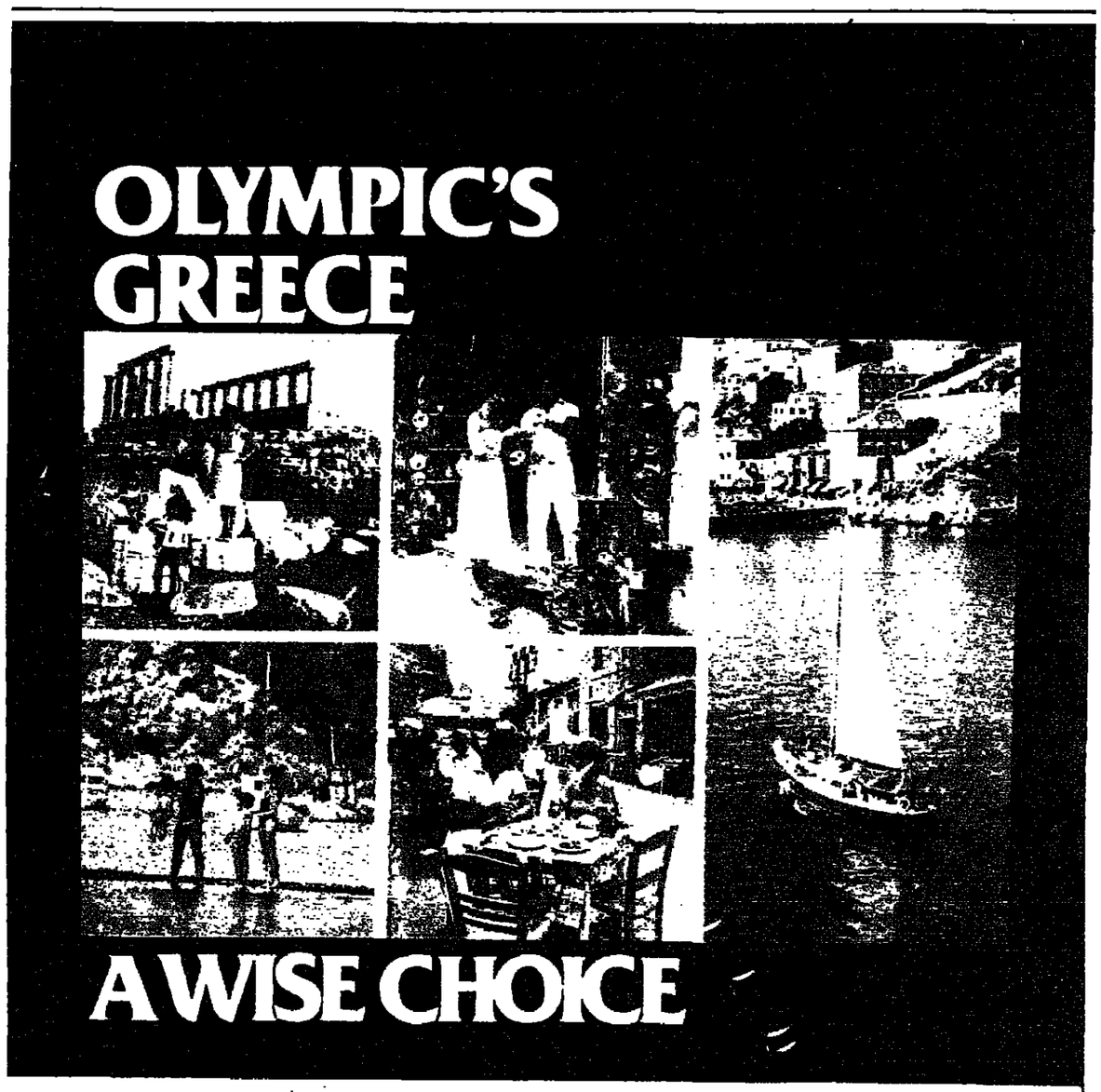
The recommendations also stressed the need to lay down a general industrialisation strategy that would take into account internal and external factors and circumstances, and try to be in conformity with resolutions passed by a general national conference held in 1978 on scientific and technological policies in Jordan.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday addresses a conference on electrical and electronic industries (Petra photo)

The presentation of recommendations was followed by a general discussion in which several important officials and decision-makers and experts from Jordanian universities, the Royal Scientific Society, the Armed Forces and Jordanian ministries and industrial organisations participated.

Attending the opening session were Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib and a number of scientists.



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FRIDAY :	7.50	12.10
WED. :	9.30	12.10
SAT. :	9.30	12.10

ATHENS - AMMAN

THUR. :	15.00	19.05
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Jordan Times

High hopes in summit

TODAY'S Arab summit conference at Casablanca is highly unlikely to produce a magic formula by which all inter-Arab differences and feuds could be solved on the spot. But the significance of the meeting is not wholly reserved for this aim. The real objective of the summit, as is also the measure of its success, should be its ability to prepare the ground for a situation in which a minority of Arab states cannot obstruct the will of the majority thus paralysing joint Arab action whenever an opportunity exists.

We view the Casablanca summit as an important step towards creating a new order by which members of the Arab League can organise themselves in a better, more efficient way. None of us believes or wants this gathering of Arab leaders to be a vehicle for isolating those states which have decided to boycott it. But it should be clear to all that those who are only interested in imposing their minority views on the rest of us cannot possibly get away with their obstructionism and greed.

In the end, the minority has to submit to the will of the majority if progress is to be made, and especially when the challenges are getting to be greater and more dangerous all the time.

Jordan's efforts to institutionalise and consecrate majority rule among Arab states will have paid off if the Casablanca summit realises what is at stake and takes the necessary measures to stop the slide. We would benefit from it the least if it just opts to defer taking some badly-needed decisions until a better opportunity shows up.

There is going to be no better opportunity than this if the current situation in the Arab World continues as it is today. The rejectionists have got so indulged into their rejectionism that it is very hard for them to change. So have the obstructionists in their obstructionism and the neutrals in their neutrality.

All of this has got to change if we are to press ahead with serious and sincere efforts to solve our problems and achieve real progress. And we look forward to this summit to effect the change.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Tackling pressing problems

THE ARAB Summit conference opens at Casablanca Wednesday with the Gulf War and the Palestine problems topping the agenda. The convening of this summit with only 17 countries represented does not reflect a challenge for those countries which chose to stay away from it, but the summit should be considered as a response to the national responsibility which cannot be ignored or delayed. Therefore, the summit is not expected to come up with resolutions or attitudes that would counter the propaganda campaigns launched on it by those states which boycotted the meetings, but the summit is expected to present an appraisal of the problems being discussed and solutions for these problems that take into account the higher national interests. It should be said however, that Arab countries boycotting the summit should not feel they are not committed to its resolutions, specially in areas where pan Arab action is required in dealing with common issues.

We sincerely hope that countries boycotting the summit will stop launching information campaigns against countries that are attending the summit because such campaigns can by no means be of service to the Arab nation.

Al Dustour: Unfounded Syrian allegations

AS ARAB leaders make ready for their summit parley in Casablanca Wednesday, Syrian information media continues to level accusations and launch attacks and propaganda campaigns against Arab leaders taking part in the summit. These attacks are full of accusations, recriminations and flasehoods that are baseless and have not a single iota of truth in them.

The Syrians have recruited agents to make statements against the summit and the countries attending it, and the Syrian information media and press are reiterating these statements and these attacks and are accusing the Arab leaders of selling out the Arab cause to the United States, and that they are traitors working against the interests of their own people.

The Syrians are also accusing the Arab leaders meeting in Casablanca Wednesday of paving the way for joining the Camp David agreement. These charges and allegations and falsehoods cannot deceive any body, but it is feared that the rulers in Damascus will finally come to believe in them and then they will not be able to differentiate between what is right and wrong, and will pursue their irresponsible policies and behaviour with regard to Lebanon, Iraq and the Palestinian people. The Syrian rulers are being carried away from any Arab solidarity by the work of their own information media and the falsehoods they propagate to the Arab World. What is happening at present is reminiscent of the situation that prevailed in the Arab World just before the 1967 war. But the Syrians should take a lesson from that war and should realise that Israel does not differentiate between one Arab country and another when it is time for it to launch another aggression on the Arabs.

Sawt Al Shaab: Shameful attitude towards summit

THE SYRIANS say through their information media they want to find a speedy solution for the Lebanese crisis so that they can be free to handle the battle with the Arab summit starting Wednesday.

The Syrians claim that this summit is designed to liquidate the Palestine problem and also they do not want the Arab countries to reach a pan-Arab decision at the summit for helping Iraq in its war with Iran. Syria is clearly trying to mislead the Arab masses and to divert their attention from the atrocities it is committing against the Palestinians in Lebanon and the fact that Damascus is siding with Iran against Iraq in the war.

It is a good thing for Syria to settle the Palestine problem because this will be blessed by all Arabs after all these years of conflict. But to open up a battle with countries attending the summit is shameful because the summit has been called to help find a solution to the Gulf War and to end the ordeal of the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

It is shameful for Syria to go on supporting Iran, and together with Libya to continue supplying the Iranian regime with war equipment to pursue the conflict against Iraq, a sister Arab state.

Forty years on, atom bomb cities flourish anew

By Patrick Massey
Reuter

HIROSHIMA — Forty years after it was devastated by a U.S.-bomber in the world's first nuclear attack, Hiroshima has blossomed out of ruin and radiation into a thriving city 10 times its old size.

What once was scorched terrain strewn with incinerated bodies is covered by gleaming office towers and highways clogged with air-conditioned cars.

Where the fireball cast its glare on Aug. 6, 1945, neon signs now twinkle above a profusion of bars, restaurants, night clubs and discos.

The blast, and the fire and fallout that followed, left a seared landscape where many people believed vegetation could never grow again. But today lovingly tended trees, shrubs and flowers flourish everywhere along broad avenues.

For a present-day Japanese youngster, the name Hiroshima brings to mind baseball rather than the bomb. A gourmet might think of oysters instead of atomic anguish.

The city's many parks include a baseball ground which is the home of the Hiroshima Carp, one of the top teams in Japan. Should you hear the word "Hiroshima" on the lips of a young man in summer, odds are it is the Carp he is talking about.

Out across the bay from Hiroshima the sea is full of oyster beds providing a delicacy that figures on restaurant menus all over Japan.

But the first-time visitor who steps off the train and sees the "Hiroshima" signboard is inevitably filled with thoughts of the slaughter that changed the face of modern war.

An estimated 200,000 people were killed by the two atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the closing days of World War II.

"The latest official figure of identified victims who died in Hiroshima is 113,271," said Hiroshima City official Fumihiko Kaneda. "This includes those killed on the day and those who succumbed subsequently to radiation and other diseases.

"Every year names are added to the memorial list as survivors die out."

Nagasaki lists 64,186 identified dead. Tens of thousands more victims in both cities were never identified.

The official count of Hibakusha — those people still alive who survived the two attacks — is now 113,885 for Hiroshima and about 70,000 for Nagasaki. To qualify for a Hibakusha card, and the welfare benefits that go with it, a survivor must prove that he was exposed to blast or radiation.

In both cities, several hundred new people still come forward every year claiming entitlement to survivor benefits.

Most say they kept quiet before because they feared the stigma of being a radiation victim might impair their prospects of employment and their children's chances of marriage.

In recent years virtually no survivors have displayed new symptoms of radiation after-effects. Most of the delayed action diseases like leukaemia came to light in the 1950s and 1960s.

Dr. Abraham Kagan, American vice-president of the Radiation Effects Research Foundation, which has clinics here and in Nagasaki, told Reuters in an interview:

"We still examine about 8,000 survivors once every two years to see if any new abnormalities occur. The people in this sample range from those who suffered heavy radiation doses to those who encountered none at all.

"But over the past 10 years or so there have been no signs of new illness attributable to radiation."

Dr. Kagan said that despite widespread fears at the time, there was no evidence that radiation disease had been transmitted genetically.

"Some children in the womb suffered serious abnormalities from radiation but studies have shown no sign of that happening to children conceived after the event," he said.

All signs of destruction in Hiroshima have long been eradicated except for the burnt-out dome of a building that used to be an industrial museum.

Now the centrepiece of the city's Peace Park, it lies just beneath the spot where the bomb, dropped from a U.S. Air Force B-29 bearing the name "Enola Gay", exploded some 600 metres above ground at 8:15 a.m.

A museum in the park details the horrors of what followed. Graphics and recorded lectures tell of the men, women and children hurled into the air and burned to death in the 300,000 degree centigrade (500,000 fahrenheit) blast of heat.

At the 40th anniversary commemoration the emphasis is on reinforcing international revulsion against nuclear war. Mayors of 63 cities in 22 nations are meeting in Hiroshima on Tuesday (Aug. 6) and in Nagasaki on Friday (Aug. 9).

Delegates will be reminded that nuclear missiles now pointed at some of their cities are 100 times more powerful than the 20,000-kiloton weapon that devastated Hiroshima.

As well as reawakening anti-nuclear fervour, planners in both cities hope to publicise their attractions to new industries.

"We want to promote the post-war Hiroshima as a city blessed with water, greenery, culture and dedication to world peace," Mr. Kaneda said.

Before the war Hiroshima's heavy industry was devoted to military-related goods, afterwards turning to petrochemicals and heavy engineering.

"Now we need to transfer to high-technology industries," Shigemi Nakano, president of the Hiroshima Chamber of Commerce, told Reuters. "But progress is slow."

In Nagasaki, a slowdown in heavy engineering has made the city more dependent on tourism. Although the bomb that fell on Nagasaki was more powerful than the one dropped on Hiroshima, damage was less, thanks largely to hilly terrain.

However, Nagasaki likes to think it has more to offer tourists than just atomic bomb memories.

"Our city was developed as a port city by the Portuguese Jesuit missionaries in the 16th century," Mayor Motoshima said. "It is full of historical sites. It was here that Japan first opened up to the West."

But Nagasaki, too, wants to bring in more industry in a programme titled "Nagasaki Urban Renaissance 2001".

In both cities the anniversary ceremonies will evoke emotional appeals for an end to nuclear arms.

But in a nation possessing only 10 per cent of its energy needs, the memories of 40 years ago have failed to hold back extensive development of nuclear power plants.

A recent report by a government advisory body said that by 1994 the only nation ever to suffer atomic attack will depend on nuclear power for 25 per cent of its electricity generation.

Latest BBC controversy raises question of independence

By Edith M. Lederer
Associated Press

LONDON — The British Broadcasting Corp., (BBC), which cherishes its independence, has fought a running battle with governments since World War II on issues ranging from coverage of the Falklands war to a critical profile of Uganda's ex-dictator Idi Amin.

Since Britain ordered troops into Northern Ireland in 1969, the publicly-funded BBC and rival Independent Television have been attacked by Labour and Conservative governments on at least 16 occasions over coverage of the sectarian troubles.

The latest controversy, which erupted this week, pitted Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Home Secretary Leon Brittan, who both survived an Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomb attack last year, against a BBC documentary on extremism in Northern Ireland featuring an alleged IRA leader.

Mr. Brittan said it would give "succor to terrorist organisations" and Mrs. Thatcher "utterly condemned" it. The BBC's 12-member board of governors — 10 appointed since Mrs. Thatcher came to power in 1979 — watched the programme and canceled it.

BBC journalists, who called a 24-hour strike next Wednesday to protest the decision, said it marked the first time that the governors had ever overridden the director-general, who is responsibile for editorial decisions.

The BBC had touted the 45-minute documentary, which passed rigorous guidelines established by the network for Northern Ireland stories, as a balanced look at one of the most serious issues facing Britain.



Titled "At the Edge of the Union," it focused on two elected politicians who advocate violence — Martin McGuinness, a Roman Catholic reputed to be chief of staff of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, and Gregory Campbell, a hardline Protestant who says, "You either be killed by the IRA or you kill them."

Opposition leaders, journalists and civil rights groups have accused the government of censorship and jeopardising the BBC's independence. The controversy has also raised broader issues of covering Irish affairs and terrorism.

BBC Chairman Stuart Young, who was asked to resign by the journalists, said in a statement Thursday: "There is no question that the BBC's commitment to vigorous, accurate and honest journalism in its domestic and external services remains undiminished."

But the BBC journalists and other critics weren't so sure.

The editorial independence of the BBC is what is at stake," declared Elizabeth Clough, head of the National Union of Journalists branch at the BBC. "I must be preserved. The BBC must not be seen bowing to government pressure and government interference."

The Financial Times said "the government has slithered on yet another banana skin" and the BBC governors had made the situation worse by going along and placing the BBC's reputation for independence in question.

During the 1982 Falklands war against Argentina, Mrs. Thatcher said the BBC was not putting Britain's side of the conflict strongly enough. "The BBC needs no lesson in patriotism," retorted BBC radio's managing director, Richard Francis.

In 1974, the BBC bowed to heavy pressure to postpone a programme critical of Idi Amin because the Foreign Office felt the Ugandans might retaliate against British residents. But after three weeks, the BBC satisfied itself that there would be no repercussions and the programme went out, recalled Gerald Mansell, former managing director of BBC external services.

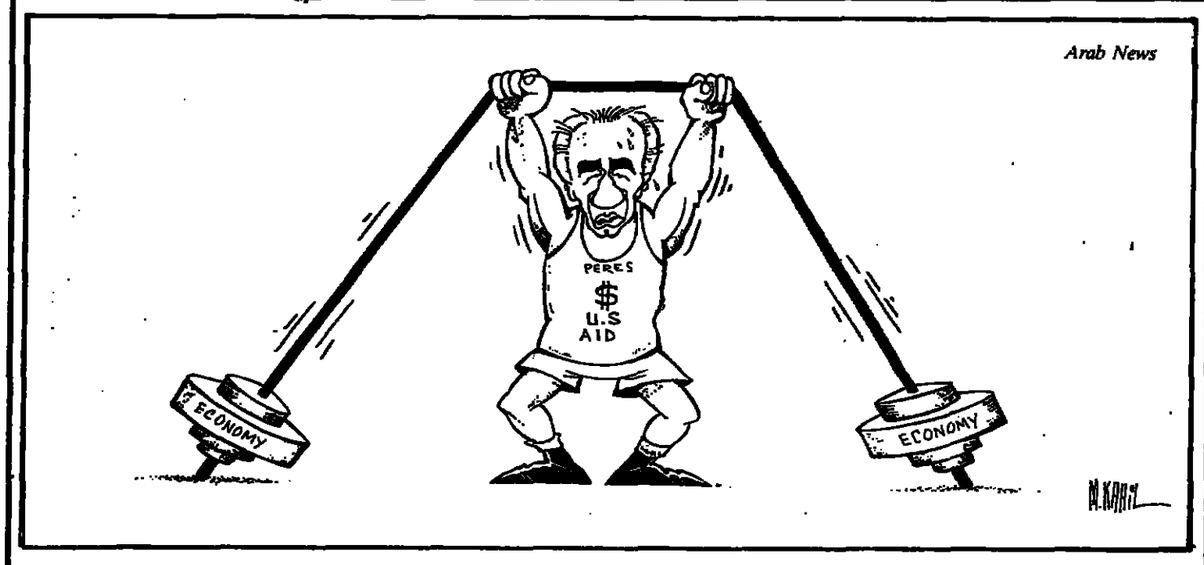
The BBC has resisted most accusations of being too sympathetic to the IRA — including that it stage-managed the IRA takeover of the village of Carrickmore in County Tyrone in 1979, which one of its crews filmed.

But some programmes on Northern Ireland have never been aired, and the liberal Guardian newspaper warned that BBC programme directors would be even less likely to risk tackling controversial subjects in light of the latest cancellation.

Neither Mr. Campbell, Mr. McGuinness nor Sinn Fein have been banned, and critics, including the Guardian, said it was hypocritical of Mrs. Thatcher to try to keep them off TV screens.

Though the BBC under its 1922 charter is supposed to be independent of the government, and administration can influence the corporation's direction through the people it appoints to the board of governors and through its setting of a TV license fee which finances the network. The government also has a reserve power to ban any programme, but that veto has never been formally invoked.

Earlier this year, a long battle over the license fee ended with the Thatcher government granting an increase far lower than the BBC was seeking. I also launched an investigation into the possibility of the network selling advertising, which Mr. Young warned would destroy" the finest broadcasting system in the world."



Arab News

Danes struggle with racist violence

By Stephen H. Miller
Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Danes, who have long enjoyed a reputation as one of Europe's most tolerant peoples, are struggling with an outbreak of racism and violence aimed at refugees who turned to their small Nordic country for shelter.

Firebombings and clashes with police this past week brought arrests, injuries and signs of worry from the government of what has also been one of Europe's most racially homogenous countries.

Prime Minister Poul Schlueter urged Danes this weekend to talk to their families and friends about the week's incidents and to help "defend attitudes which we thought were firmly established."

He promised refugees and immigrants, whose troubles increased after two political bombings in Copenhagen last month, that Danes would treat them with "dignity and respect."

Resentment of dark-skinned foreigners has been simmering in Denmark since the 1983 passage of a liberal political asylum law which visibly increased the flow of asylum-seekers from the Middle East and elsewhere.

But the normally tranquil country of 5 million had previously escaped incidents of the sort which have erupted since two bombs rocked central Copenhagen July 22.

That same week, some 400 Danish young people in the ferry port of Kalundborg attacked a hotel housing refugees with rocks and bottles. Two police were hurt by flying bottles and six Danes were treated for bites inflicted by police dogs.

Youths who supported the attacks told reporters they were unhappy about "privileges" given to the foreigners, including new bicycles. They said they did not like the way the foreigners stayed, they could take jobs away from local Danes.

There was a second attack on the hotel the following night, pitting 200 Danes against 50 police with dogs. One resident was slightly injured by a thrown bottle.

Justice Minister Erik Ninn-Hansen said there appeared to be "escalating unrest directed against refugees and immigrants." He ordered police to reinforce protection at dozens of refugee centres around the country.

A gasoline bomb was thrown through a window of the Kalundborg Centre the next night, but quickly extinguished. Posters were left outside the centre urging its residents to "go home."

The following night, a fire bomb destroyed a small Copenhagen grocery store owned by a Pakistani immigrant.

The night after that, an army reservist in the town of Hadersley threatened two Iranian refugees with a chain and a stone was thrown through the window of a hotel occupied by refugees.

Members of the youth branch of Denmark's conservative party demonstrated in Kalundborg Friday to support the refugees and narrowly escaped injury when a truck was driven at them.

A Palestinian who has lived in Denmark for 18 years was attacked for the second time in one week this past Thursday night near the town of Holbaek, Danish news media reported.

The country's Socialist former Justice Minister Ole Espersen proposed this past week to give 50,000 kroner (about $5,000) to help any refugee who wanted to go back to his homeland.

Before the passage of the 1983 asylum law, which calls for the granting of at least temporary refuge to anyone coming to Denmark and asking for it, the small Nordic country was taking in only about 500 asylum-seekers a year.

In the 18 months after passage of the new law, more than 6,000 refugees arrived, many of them Iranian.

Despite the increase, the government estimates there are still only 9,500 to 10,000 in the country.

Of Denmark's nine political parties, only the small and rightwing Progress Party of former anti-tax crusader Mogens Glistrup has openly campaigned against the refugees and foreigners.

Mr. Glistrup seized on the refugee issue immediately after his release from prison this March, where he had been serving a sentence for intentional tax evasion.

Denmark, however, has long prided itself on being a tolerant country. Danes in Kalundborg and elsewhere have openly demonstrated and expressed support for the refugees and attack victims.

A reporter for the state-run television system was charged by police with violating the country's anti-racism law this past week because of remarks made not by him but by two Copenhagen youths he interviewed, who compared blacks and Pakistanis to animals.

Schlueter told the Sunday edition of Berli Gske Tidende, one of the country's leading newspapers, that "events of the past week have shown clearly that the Danish traditions of tolerance, human understanding and anti-racism do not hold themselves alive by themselves."

"We ought not to just look at these sad events on television and read about them in the newspapers," said the prime minister, estimating that 99.5 per cent of Danes opposed the recent violence.

"We must talk about them with family and acquaintances and contribute to defending attitudes we thought were firmly established."

Chilean police chief's resignation believed due to rivalry

By Simon Alterman
Reuter

SANTIAGO — The resignation of Chile's police chief last Friday points to rivalry between branches of the armed forces and could lead to further social and political unrest, diplomats say.

General Cesar Mendoza resigned from the military junta after a judge implicated 14 members of the Paramilitary Police Force in the brutal murders last March of three Communist opponents of the military government.

Diplomats said the scandal posed no immediate threat to President Augusto Pinochet, but Gen. Mendoza's departure was clearly a major upheaval.

Only once before in almost 12 years of military rule has there been a change at the top of one of the armed forces, when Air Force Commander Gustavo Leigh was ousted in 1978.

With economic hardship still widespread and the opposition regrouping after the end of the seven-month state of siege in June, some diplomats said the issue could trigger fresh unrest.

"I think this could spark off more protests and criticism," one diplomat said. "If you put it in its perspective of increasing political activity, it will lend extra impetus."

Opposition groups are planning a day of action "in defence of life" on Aug. 9, after failing to generate popular support for days of protest during the state of siege.

The Workers' National Command (CNT), an umbrella group of opposition trade unions which began the protest cycle back in 1983, Saturday lent its support to the Aug. 9 demonstrations and called a rally for Aug. 20 and a protest for Sept. 9.

General Pinochet has made clear that the loss of Gen. Mendoza will not alter his tough political line, especially his uncompromising attitude to unrest on the streets.

But many Chileans are not clear why the murders of Manuel Guerrero, Jose Manuel Parada and Santiago Nattino should have claimed such a senior casualty, since the security forces have been implicated in many other killings.

Only the car-bomb murder of leftist exile Orlando Letelier in Washington in 1976 produced top-level changes, when the head of the notorious DINA intelligence service was sacked.

Diplomats said there were strong indications of a dispute between the police and the National Information Centre (CNI), the successor to the DINA run by an army general appointed directly by Gen. Pinochet.

"The army have always looked down on the carabineros (police) ... they think they are stupid ... now (the police) have done something so stupid they've been found out and the army is rounding on them," one diplomat suggested.

Another said internal rivalries in the security forces "certainly played a part". Much information about the case was leaked to the press by the CNI, which Judge Jose Canovas thanked for its help in his report.

When Gen. Mendoza was asked by reporters whether he had spoken to CNI Director Humberto Gordon, he replied: "Not for a long time."

Diplomats said the Canovas report suggested the police, who had a reputation for being heavy-handed, had been particularly clumsy in this case. A police helicopter flew over the school where Mr. Guerrero and Mr. Parada were abducted while traffic was held up because of an "operation".

The diplomats suggested the CNI and the army had seized their chance to have the police intelligence unit Dicomcar removed from the intelligence field.

Gen. Mendoza, seeing 14 of his men sacked and knowing that an army-inspired shake-up in his service was imminent, may have felt he had little choice but to resign, they said.

New statues discovered at 'Ain Ghazal

Early village life prospered at 'Ain Ghazal 8000 years ago

Text and Photos
By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

This is the first article in a two-part series on the major archaeological find of Neolithic statues at 'Ain Ghazal. The 8,000 year-old statues, which were uncovered recently, are similar to the first cache found in the same area in 1983 and are thought to be the earliest statues found anywhere in the world.

AMMAN — The fourth season of excavation this summer at the Stone Age village of 'Ain Ghazal, along the northern entrance of Amman, has uncovered another valuable cache of 8,000-year-old human statuary, while providing further clues to the cultural evolution of early village life in this part of the world.

The six-week dig, directed by Dr. Gary Rollefson of San Diego State University and Dr. Alan Simmons of the Desert Research Institute at the University of Nevada, concentrated on a single area where excavations last year produced bits and pieces of plaster statuary similar to the collection of 26 human statues and busts uncovered in the 1983 season. This year's find was composed of at least 11 statues, neatly stacked on top of one another in two layers.

At least seven statues in the upper layer were in a rather poor state of preservation, having been crushed and fragmented in places from lying so close to the surface of the ground. The bottom layer of at least four statues is in much better shape, and may produce almost perfectly preserved specimens of what are thought to be the earliest proper human statuary representations found anywhere in the world.



From left to right, Dr. Gary Rollefson, Antiquities Department Director General Adnan Hadidi and Dr. Alan Simmons discuss the new cache of Neolithic statues at their feet.

As was done in 1983, the statues and the earth around them were lifted from the ground in a single bloc, and carefully cushioned within a sealed wooden box frame. They will be shipped to London later this year to join the 1983 statues at the Institute of Archaeology of the University of London. There, in carefully controlled laboratory conditions under the supervision of Mrs. Kathryn Tubb, university demonstrator in archaeological conservation, they will be painstakingly excavated, consolidated and conserved.

Neatly stacked

About 8,000 years ago, the statues were neatly and purposefully stacked in a pit dug into the floor of an abandoned house in the village that existed at 'Ain Ghazal for hundreds of years in the period known as the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (PPNB), roughly between 7400-6000 B.C. Carbon-14 dating methods applied to materials excavated with the statues indicate the statues date from around 6,250 B.C., or towards the end of the PPNB.

The latest two seasons of excavations, however, have unearthed architecture, stone tools, pottery and other cultural artefacts that indicate the village continued to be settled through the end of the PPNB, and well into the "Yarmoukian" and Pottery Neolithic A periods (roughly 6000-4500 B.C.), when true fired pottery was first introduced into this area.

Neolithic era

The Neolithic era as a whole, ranging approximately from 8000-4000 B.C., is significant because it was during this period that humankind gradually made the transition from small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers, to larger social groups living all year-round in permanent villages based on animal domestication and cereal cultivation. As people built villages and assured their basic needs of water, food, shelter and security, they started experimenting with more elaborate architecture, human art forms, pottery, and objects of cult and ceremony.

For its time, the 12-hectare (30-acre) village at 'Ain Ghazal is thought to be the single largest Neolithic village yet discovered in the Middle East. It spread across both banks of the shallow wadi north of Amman, now dominated by the sewerage treatment plant and the highway to Zarqa.

The PPNB house in which the statues were found showed typical PPNB architecture of stone walls held together by mud mortar. The house was some five metres long, but only about one metre of its width remained in place after bulldozer work on the adjacent highway and parking lot in the late 1970s had removed the eastern part of the house. It had a typical PPNB white plaster floor with some evidence of being painted with red ochre. Two fine post holes to hold up the roof, each about 30 centimetres in diametre, seem to have divided the house into three equal areas.

Ochre paint

A small probe about 15 metres to the north of the house came down upon another house with a beautifully plastered floor and three intact walls. The floor had solid red ochre paint on one side; but most of it was covered in a peculiar, and to date unique, pattern of tadpole-like streaks of red ochre. Most of the short, squiggly streak patterns were in multiples of threes or fours, and were obviously applied by strokes of fingers that had been dipped in the red paint solution.

Initial conservation work on the statues was carried out in the field this year by Miss Lynn Grant, a Canadian conservator trained at the Institute of Archaeology. From what could be observed of the visible portions of the statues, they seem to show the same technological and artistic style as the 1983 cache. The 90-centimetre-long statues have well formed human features, including heads, torsos, arms and legs, while the smaller, 30-45-centimetre long, human busts have well sculptured heads on featureless torsos.

Lime plaster bodies

They are made of a lime plaster modelled around a "skeleton" of reeds or rushes tied together by braided twine. Clear impressions of the braided twine were visible in some of this year's statues. The soft plaster was formed into human shapes around the rush/reed core, and then allowed to dry into the hard statuary.

The statues and busts have rather lively faces exhibiting different features and expressions, and clearly were not mass produced identical figures. This had led to a hypothesis that each may have been intended to represent real persons, personifications of social ideals, human representations of deities or anthropomorphic natural spirits or forces.

The eyes were built up of white plaster eyeballs outlined with grooves filled with a green bituminous putty. The iris/pupils were also made of a bituminous putty shaped into a disc and stuck onto the eyeball. One of the new statues has a perfectly preserved eye that "has an Egyptian look to it," Dr. Rollefson's said. The eye has heavy eye-liner-like streaks above and below a diamond-shaped iris. The face of one statue appears to be painted all in pink.

This year's statues, like the 1983 cache, all lie in the same direction, their heads to the south-west and the feet to the north-east, with the exception of one statue lying at a 90-degree angle to the rest. Initial observations suggest there may be some slight stylistic variations from the earlier collection, such as more wedge-shaped feet compared to the natural looking feet of the 1983 cache. A full study of the new statues can only be made, however, after they are excavated in London in the coming years.

With the two collections of Neolithic statues from 'Ain Ghazal and fragments of similar statues discovered at Jericho in the 1930s, it is becoming clear that the production of such statues may have been common throughout Neolithic villages in this part of the world. What purpose they served, however, remains one of the perplexing mysteries challenging students of early village life. What did they represent? Why were they ceremoniously stacked and buried in a subterranean pit? Did they have any relationship to Neolithic burial practices or cultic beliefs?



Close-up view of the heads of some of the statues discovered at 'Ain Ghazal in 1983, now being preserved in London

The PPNB levels excavated this year produced few of the small baked clay animal figurines found in previous seasons, but they did unearth a handful of intriguing miniature human figurines measuring about 5-6 centimetres long. One figurine resembled an old man stooped over with his arms clasped behind his back. Another showed a torso with its head bent forward and down, with the left arm held up to cover the front of the head and the right arm down over the abdomen.

Some figurines have flat, button-like heads detached from their bodies, one such figurine, with its head still attached to its torso, showed a man with his arms bent at the elbows and held up in front of him, almost as if he were flexing his muscles. The button-like head still had one of its small clay eyes attached to it. Yet another figurine, resembling a bald head, had both its tiny clay eyes in place, above a small pinched nose.



Miss Lynn Grant carries out in-field consolidation work on the statues discovered this year, bits and pieces of which are visible in foreground of photo

Long trip from ruin to riches by a hard-working Japan

By Patrick Massey
Reuter

TOKYO — Towering skyscrapers, testament to Japan's wealth, now jut above cities where 40 years ago all was ruin, hunger and humiliation.

Down among the cola signs, tee-shirted teenagers chomp hamburgers, lick ice cream and revel to rock music in imitation of the nation which inflicted such devastating defeat on Japan in August, 1945.

As the 40th anniversary of that defeat approaches on Aug. 15, the Japanese take stock with much pride and some misgiving.

Their country is now among the world's most stable democracies, ranking third in the international economic league and commanding the admiration of most of its former enemies.

But there are nagging worries. For all its wealth, Japan's living standards are none too comfortable, and basic problems which impelled it to go to war still lurk in the background.

The Japanese industrial miracle is still rooted in other people's natural resources, and the very success of its sales armies could produce dangerous repercussions abroad.

What most worries Japan is the abiding threat of trade conflict with the United States, its former conqueror and political mentor and now its most important customer.

U.S. politicians are increasingly restive at Japan's soaring trade surpluses. Now, with some experts predicting that the surplus will approach $50 billion in 1985, voices in the U.S. Congress are demanding sanctions against Japanese goods.

So far the calls have been stilled by relatively modest measures to open up Japan's markets, but many diplomats expect a fresh trade crisis when Congress reassembles later this year.

None of this could have been imagined in 1945 when after the atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Emperor Hirohito told a stunned nation the war was lost.

"The people had poured all their energies into the war," wrote Edwin Reischauer, a former U.S. ambassador to Japan and prominent historian of the period. "Many were homeless and half-starved and all were bewildered and mentally numbed. The divine wind had failed. For the first time in history Japan was a conquered nation."

The war had killed some two million Japanese, about 30 per cent of them civilians. Firebombs had flattened 40 per cent of city areas. Industry had petered out, agriculture was faltering.

Into this void stepped the U.S. military occupation led by General Douglas MacArthur, American supreme commander in the Pacific. Under him was launched a radical reform programme which left a lasting imprint on Japan.

The occupation set out to eradicate Japan's military regime, punish war criminals, end police control in politics, break up the old industrial cartels and big landholdings and reduce the emperor from a divinity to a powerless symbol of the state.

It also sought to introduce democracy, enfranchise women, create free trade unions, liberalise education and establish a free press.

"All these goals were accomplished," Japanese Professor Rinjiro Sodei said at a recent historical seminar.

Another goal achieved was Japan's permanent renunciation of war, set out in Article Nine of the constitution.

Prof. Sodei, lecturer in international affairs at Hosei University, noted the widespread view in Japan that under Gen. MacArthur occupation turned into "a benevolent conquest".

A former occupation official, Prof. Hans Baerwald of the University of California in Los Angeles, told the same seminar the reforms were bitterly opposed by some U.S. military chiefs who wanted to rebuild Japan's military power as a buttress against Chinese communism.

"We had running battles every day," he said.

Prof. Baerwald said one result of the occupation was the rise of Japan's civilian bureaucracy, which was entrusted with administering the occupation reforms.

He suggested this was largely responsible for the modern power of the bureaucracy which by "*administrative guidance*" can often do more in charting policy than politicians.

Reischauer, in his book "Japan, the Story of a Nation", said the occupation proved an outstanding success in bringing benefit to the conquered people.

But he said the beginnings of democracy in Japan dated back to the 1920s and could not wholly be ascribed to U.S. reforms.

"Unfortunately the Americans assumed their achievements in Japan were entirely of their own making," Reischauer wrote.

"So they subsequently sought, sometimes with disastrous results, to do the same elsewhere in the world where they lacked the powers they enjoyed in Japan and where the local people did not have the desires, experience or skills of the Japanese."

Marxist historians sometimes argue that reforms would have come with or without the occupation. But Reischauer said the occupation allowed them to be imposed without the long search for consensus that normally governs Japanese politics.

Another major result of the occupation was the creation of free trade unions. This led to establishment of a left-wing radical opposition which had previously been suppressed.

This polarisation of Japanese politics into conservatives and left-wingers still exists, though the real power struggle usually lies entirely within the conservative camp.

After the end of the occupation in April 1952, conservative parties generally dominated, helped by splits among leftwingers.

In 1955, the two major conservative parties fused into the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) which has held power ever since.

In the early years of occupation Japan continued to suffer economic deprivation, a trade deficit and inflation.

Large injections of American aid were needed and the corner was turned with the start of the Korean War in 1950, initiating a sudden demand for Japanese goods and services.

The economy romped ahead and for 20 years annual growth averaged 10 per cent. The 1973 oil crisis pushed growth below zero but it was soon back at an average four to five per cent.

By the late 1950s complaints were coming from the U.S. about Japanese exports. Then it was cheap textiles and the answer, a hint of things to come, was voluntary restraint of exports.

That dispute faded, to be replaced by others. A reputation for shoddy goods and low wages gave way to one of high-quality manufactures turned out in automated factories.

The flood of cameras and electronic goods was followed by shipping, cars, chemicals and engineering exports.

More and more the Japanese moved into high technology. Today they are attacking the market for computer chips and, for the future, Japanese scientists are running well in the race to produce a "fifth generation" computer able to think for itself.

In modern Japan wages are no longer low. People dress well, eat well, travel a good deal and can afford plenty of the gadgets turned out by the robots in their factories.

But the Japanese still suffer from the geographical hardship which obliges the bulk of the population to squeeze into restricted areas of flatland hemmed in by mountains and sea.

Homes are small and commuting times are long. Highways are clogged, trains badly packed. In the onrush of industrial growth, few funds were spared for public amenities like parks or playing fields. Some utilities like sewage remain inadequate.

As in 1941, Japan needs reliable supplies of raw materials and a market for the products fashioned out of them. What the country failed to achieve by war it managed handsomely in peace.

As in 1941, Japan is looking out across the Pacific. But now anti-war sentiment is deeply instilled in the people and its military strength is modest. Any new invading armies from Japan are likely to consist of yet more salesmen.

Political row in Germany delays sale of Lufthansa shares

By Ronald Van de Krol
Reuter

BONN — A political row has delayed the Bonn government's plan to sell off some of its holding in Lufthansa, the profitable West German national airline, amid fears that foreign rather than German investors will snap up the shares.

The government had hoped to sell a quarter of Lufthansa by the end of 1985 as part of its policy to cut the state's role in the economy and widen share ownership in companies.

But Chancellor Helmut Kohl's administration failed to take account of determined opposition from both the country's most prominent arch-conservative, Bavarian conservative leader Franz-Josee Strauss, and Lufthansa board Chairman Heinz Ruhnau.

"This remarkable alliance between conservative and socialist has so far succeeded in blocking the sale but it won't be able to hold out much longer than next year," an airline analyst at a major German bank told Reuters.

The government plans to reduce its ownership from nearly 80 per cent at present to 55 per cent.

Mr. Strauss, whose Christian Social Union (CSU) is a partner in the centre-right government, fears foreign investors could build up a 25 per cent blocking minority in the national carrier.

The airline analyst, who asked not to be identified, described Mr. Strauss's fears of foreign ownership as exaggerated.

He said that the sale would go ahead eventually because the Bavarian leader's concerns were not shared by the rest of the business community or government.

The government plans fresh talks with Mr. Strauss in September.

Lufthansa's share sale has become particularly attractive to investors since the airline's profits last year surged to a new high in its 30-year history.

Government sources said the Finance Ministry has been busy drafting various models of privatisation which may overcome Mr. Strauss's opposition to the sale.

One of these foresees 10 per cent of Lufthansa's shares — out of the 25 per cent the government wants to sell — being sold to a consortium of large West German companies which would undertake not to resell them without Lufthansa's permission.

Another of Mr. Strauss's concerns is the impact of the share sale on its purchase and routing of U.S. and European airplanes.

Mr. Strauss, who sits on Lufthansa's supervisory board, believes significant foreign ownership may affect Lufthansa's willingness to buy planes from the four-nation European Airbus Consortium of which he is also supervisory board chairman.

Most of West Germany's contribution to the manufacture of Airbus planes is based in Mr. Strauss's home state of Bavaria.

The German Industry and Trade Association also rejects Mr. Strauss's arguments, saying: "Everyone knows that Lufthansa alone cannot offer a sufficient market for Airbus."

Lufthansa's small shareholders, who currently own 17.8 per cent of the airline but have only 6.3 per cent of shares with voting rights, turned the company's normally sedate summer meeting into a debate on the merits of privatisation.

"U.S. airlines serve American business interests without state ownership. Japanese and Swiss airlines have only minimal state ownership — why can't we?" one shareholder asked.

Lufthansa's Ruhnau, appointed chairman by the previous Social-Democrat-led government, was accused by shareholders of deliberately holding down divided payments to make Lufthansa less attractive to the stock market.

Overall company profit, including Lufthansa's hotel and car rental business, nearly tripled to 162 million marks ($57 million) in 1984 from 63 million marks ($22 million) in 1983, but shareholders received no dividend increase.

"It is in the interest of a leading trading country to have its own, strong, independent airline," Mr. Ruhnau said, defending the company's decision to build its financial reserves to meet future airplane needs rather than pay a higher dividend.

Bradford headmaster fired for racist attitudes

By Marcus Eliason
Associated Press

BRADFORD, England — To his critics, Ray Honeyford is a racist masquerading as a defender of education. To his supporters, he is a brave man crucified for speaking the truth.

Mr. Honeyford, 51, is headmaster at Drummond Middle School — a bearded, bespectacled white man running a junior high school 90 per cent of whose pupils are of Asian descent.

Mr. Honeyford has been suspended by Bradford Municipality, his case arousing national uproar. All efforts by his union to get him his job have failed, and now he took his case to the British High Court.

Mr. Honeyford ran afoul of the authorities for attacking multicultural education, a policy widespread in Britain that obliges schools with large ethnic minorities to put their mother cultures on as equal a footing as possible with British culture.

Mr. Honeyford believes he is being hounded "because I've challenged the Race Relations Lobby's orthodoxies." He says this lobby is putting Drummond's white pupils at a disadvantage while doing little to ease non-white children into the English social mainstream.

The Honeyford affair poses a fundamental question to all of Britain: Is it a country whose ancient Anglo-Saxon culture still predominate, or a poly of immigrant society where all cultures are to enjoy equal status?

On in 20 Britons is non-white. Bradford, a city of 468,000 in northern England, has the highest black and Asian component in Britain, one in seven, including 42,400 Muslims originating in Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Drummond school meals follow Muslim dietary law, gives wear slacks instead of shorts in the gym and attend single-sex swimming lessons. Asian languages history and geography are stressed, children's storybooks are vetted for racial stereotypes.

But Mr. Honeyford says he fears the system is isolating Asian children from English society.

"These are British children," he said in an interview. "Most of them speak with a Yorkshire accent. Some of the boys are probably going to play cricket for Yorkshire."

School, he says, should be preparing them "to relate to English people, get an English job and negotiate their way through situations where English life, culture, presuppositions and humour predominate."

Mr. Honeyford has put his case in articles for high-brow journals. The most controversial appeared last year in the ultra-conservative Salisbury Review.

Racism, he charged, had become "the icon word of those committed to the race game, and they apply it with the same sort of mindless zeal as the inquisitors voiced 'heretic.' "

He criticised "the hysterical political temperament of the Indian Sub-Continent," and said his Asian critics were exercising freedom of speech unknown in their native Pakistan, "a country which cannot cope with democracy ... the heroin capital of the world."

Mr. Honeyford warned that Drummond's white children had become the disadvantaged ethnic minority, since many Asians spoke English as a second language.

In response, Drummond parents formed a committee led by Jenny Woodward, a white parent and leftist. They demanded Mr. Honeyford's dismissal, organised marches and ran an alternative "strike school" for a week attended by 218 children.

A city government subcommittee stepped in, voting 8-7 that Mr. Honeyford had lost the confidence of the parents. He was suspended with full pay pending further deliberation.

As the case grabbed national attention, Mr. Honeyford traipsed from door to door trying to persuade Asian parents that he was not a racist. But Ms. Woodward's group stopped him, claiming his action was offending parents.

"His obvious view is that to be British is somehow far superior to any other form of culture," she said in an interview.

David Harte, secretary of Honeyford's union, the National Association of Head Teachers, told a British Television interviewer: "He's nowhere near being a racist in any way, shape or form."

Last month Drummond's board of governors voted to reinstate Mr. Honeyford, but the final decision rests with Bradford's education director. Meanwhile a pro-Honeyford petition has gathered 9,000 signatures, many of them Asian names.

Pakistan-born Faqir Rahman, whose 10-year-old son attends Drummond, said in an interview: "If Mr. Honeyford is so against our country, customs, religion, how can we expect him to be a good headmaster?"

Mubarik Iqbal, also Pakistan-born, defends Mr. Honeyford, accusing the left of distorting Mr. Honeyford's views. She says many Asians want their children to have a British upbringing but are afraid to speak out.

"Many Asian people in Bradford cannot read English," she said in an interview. "They are being told silly things like 'Honeyford says Pakistanis are corrupt and use heroin ... Honeyford is attacking Islam."

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Baghdad chosen stage for 1989 pan-Arab Games

CASABLANCA (R) — Arab Sports officials have decided to stage the next pan-Arab Games in the Iraqi capital Baghdad in 1989, reverting to the original idea of a regular four-year interval between successive meetings, officials said Tuesday.

The decision was taken at a conference in Rabat of Arab ministers of youth and sport, timed to coincide with the sixth pan-Arab games now underway in Morocco.

The current games are the first for nine years and following the Cairo Games of 1965 there was an 11-year gap until 1976 in Damascus.

All 21 active member states of the Arab League have sportsmen competing in the events this month, the highest turnout ever and a renewed vote of confidence in the almost 40-year-old concept of pan-Arab Games.

The three large North African countries — Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria — have dominated the first three days of sports, between them winning the lion's share of the medals in athletics, swimming, gymnastics and judo.

Morocco stood at the head of the medals table Monday night with 19 golds, followed by Tunisia with 16 and Algeria with 7.

Libya, a relative newcomer in the world of sport, reached fourth place after its much acclaimed equestrian team won their country a second gold in the team showjumping event.

The athletes took a rest day on Tuesday, leaving the centre of the stage to the swimmers and the basketball teams. At the pool Tunisian and Moroccan victories have become a foregone conclusion, with only the Algerians regularly forcing the pace.

The team ball games are more open, as the promising United Arab Emirates soccer squad showed in their 1-0 victory over Algeria Monday night.

The athletes resume play Wednesday, with the women's heptathlon the main event on the programme. Dalila Taibi of Algeria, Arab record holder at 5.456 points and winner of the bronze in the longjump on Monday, looks like favourite if she takes part.

On Tuesday the Algerian women's basketball team went to the head of the points table in this one-group event with a narrow 59-58 victory over Syria (halftime 34-25).

Malika Salhi of Algeria shone with some fine passes and judicious delaying tactics in the closing minutes.

Algeria beat Morocco 54-45 in the first matches on Sunday.

The Iraqi men's team beat Kuwait 59-57 (halftime 28-23) in a tense group C match in which the two-point margin was gained during the last 30 seconds of play.

The Iraqis go to the top of the group table with four points, followed by Kuwait with two.

England, Australia draw 4th test

MANCHESTER, England (R) — Australia were indebted to another heroic century from their captain Allan Border as they salvaged a draw on the rain-hit fifth and final day of the fourth cricket test against England Tuesday.

Border's unbeaten 146, following his inspirational 196 in Australia's four-wicket win in the second test, frustrated England's victory bid and kept the two teams level 1-1 in the six-match series.

Australia, 225 behind on first innings, extended their overnight 192 for four to 340 for five at the close after rain restricted play to three overs before lunch and caused several interruptions in the remaining two sessions.

Border atoned for the indiscreet stroke that brought about his dismissal for eight in the first innings by batting with unwavering concentration and application for 346 minutes. His 14th test hundred contained 13 fours.

England's solitary success on Tuesday came when off spinner John Emburey bowled Greg Ritchie for 31 with the total 213. After that, an unfinished sixth wicket stand of 127 between Border and Wayne Phillips, 39 not out, firmly closed the door on England's victory prospects.

Border, the touring team's most accomplished batsman who clearly stood between England and victory, survived a missed chance before he added to his overnight 49 when play got under way after a 90 minutes delay Tuesday morning.

Ian Botham moved a delivery in off the pitch and Border got an inside edge but wicketkeeper Paul Downton could not cling on to a one-handed chance, diving to his right.

Australia's captain then completed his half century in 194 minutes before the rain returned after 18 deliveries, and lunch was taken early.

England took the second new ball soon after the start of the second session, but Jonathan Agnew was punished by both batsmen and captain David Gower swiftly recalled Emburey.

The move brought immediate reward when Ritchie, advanced down the pitch and got an inside edge onto his pad.

Ittihad joins National in Egyptian Cup semi-finals

CAIRO (R) — Ittihad of Alexandria beat Mehalla 2-1 (0-0) in an Egyptian Cup quarter-final match played Monday night to join National of Cairo in the semi-finals.

In another quarter-final match, Tarsana drew 1-1 (0-0) with Al Minya after extra time.

Mohammad Nour opened the score for Ittihad 15 minutes into the second half when he drove home from outside the box. Mehalla made it 1-1 through international midfielder Shawki Ghreib who converted a penalty in the 75th minute.

Mahmoud Atta headed a winner seven minutes from time to take Ittihad to the semi-finals, joining National who beat Zamalek 3-2 on Sunday.

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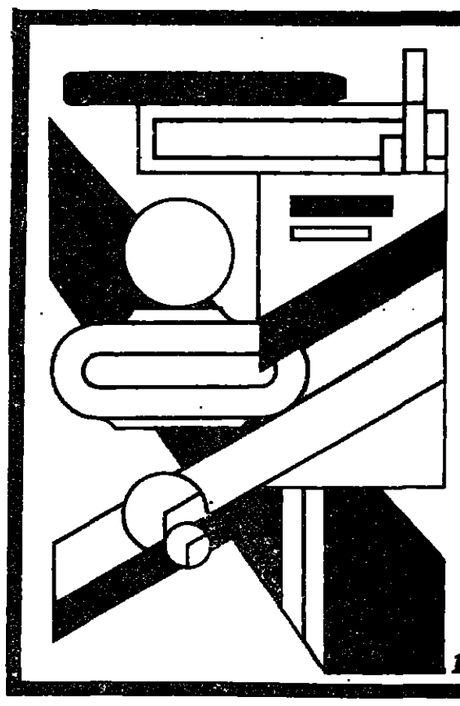
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ROMANCING THE STONE
Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00

Cinema OPERA
Tel: 675573
FIGHTING BACK
Performances: 3.30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30.
Abdali, behind ALIA offices

Cinema PALESTINE
Tel: 22117
THE TWINS
BRUCE LEE THE INVINCIBLE
(Colour)
Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema RAGHADAN
Tel: 22198
BLOODY AVENGER
(Colour)
Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

Cinema Philadelphia
GOODBYE MY LOVE
Shows at 3.30/6/8.30/10.35
TEL. - 34144-34149

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.3530/40	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3548/53	Canadian dollars
	2.8385/8400	West German marks
	3.1930/50	Dutch guilders
	2.3440/60	Swiss francs
	57.25/30	Belgian francs
	8.6575/6650	French francs
	1898/1899	Italian lire
	238.28/38	Japanese yen
	8.4000/50	Swedish crowns
	8.3400/50	Norwegian crowns
	10.2300/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	320.60/321.10	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed higher after an easier opening and showed little reaction to the U.K. July money supply data which was broadly in line with expectations. Dealers said major exporting companies were helped by the renewed weakness of sterling and at 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 was up 14.9 at 1,286.7.

ICI recovered 10p of an early 15p fall at 672. The stock earlier fell on a brokers profits downgrading and heavy U.S. selling overnight. GKN firmed 9p to 220 ahead of interim results Wednesday. Golds were easier and North Americans were mixed.

Government bonds lost most of their early gains to stand little changed on the day following the money supply data.

Thorn EMI lost 3p to 329 after a brokers profits downgrading but other electricals showed small gains with GEC and STC both 4p to the good at 188p and 100p respectively.

Reed International firmed 5p to 644 after news it is negotiating to sell the U.K. operations of Reed Building Products. TI Group rose 12p to 330 on rumours of a stake build-up by the Evered Consortium, dealers said. Evered lost 5p to 240. Elsewhere in mechanical engineering stocks Tace jumped 35p to 505 on demand in a thin market.

Property shares were firm with Hammerson ordinary up 15p at 470 and MEPC 4p higher at 276.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WED., AUGUST 7, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime finds you able to solve some important matters connected with your practical and financial interests so be on the alert to handle these.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study your plans and get them down to a working level during daytime, but avoid arguing over finances in the evening.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Privately seek ways to advance during the daytime, but don't try to force anything in the evening.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be clever and advance more quickly now, also follow advice of a good and trusted advisor.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Plan how to improve your abilities during the day and in the evening show that you are not greedy.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Plan just how to enlarge your vistas, especially in the business world, but tonight avoid the limelight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Follow your hunches during the daytime, particularly with new interests, but tonight rely only on your mature judgment.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be with those who accomplish much and make progress today. Be sure to carry through with little promises.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Clarify your position where your job is concerned and you can produce more. Take any needed health treatments.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan to take in the amusements that can please you the most in the company of congenials.

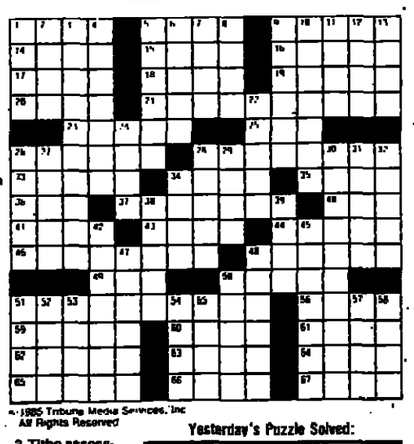
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get your home beautified and add new pieces of furniture during the daytime, but avoid an irate co-worker.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You can come to fine agreements with associates during the daytime, but be very careful in motion in the evening.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Finish up those monetary arrangements you started yesterday in the morning, then after lunch be with partners.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be a born pioneer and should have as fine an education as possible in modern schools where the inventive qualities here can best be trained and brought out. Upon reaching adulthood your progeny will become very practical and make a great deal of money.

THE Daily Crossword by Samuel K. Fliegner



ACROSS
1 Rendezvous
5 Levy
9 Hit
14 Paradise
15 Theater section: abbr.
16 Sanctuary
17 Musical group
18 Stuttgart matron
19 Mountain nymph
20 Boldface or elite
21 Snooze
23 Mideast potentate
25 Female swan
26 Take long steps
28 Searched (with "out")
33 Holy city of Islam
34 Vidal
35 Ostrich relative
36 Before
37 "Das Kapital" disciple
40 Nettle
41 A.D. word
43 Mortgage
44 Central halls in Rome
46 Certain tires
48 One who cites authority
49 Rhone feeder
50 Singing cowboy
51 Minimum age in the House
55 Arthurian lady
59 Scope
60 Information acronym
61 Travel
62 Amend
63 Oh, woe!
64 Lulu
65 Far from neat
66 Gainsay
67 Sewing line

DOWN
1 Obligation
2 "Queen for —"
3 Tithe assessment
4 Indigenous
5 Beverage
6 Gaffe
7 Wound mark
8 Before eye and out
9 Bestow lavishly
10 Coleridge character
11 Microwave item
12 Valuable wood
13 Linemen
22 WWI site
24 Cheese
26 Oil spot
27 Tinplate
28 "The Little —"
29 — go bragh!
30 Perennial birthday?
31 Uncanny
32 Senegal city
34 Iron starter
38 Wing-like
39 Snug
42 Navel and valencia
45 Corrida men
47 Diner
48 Fastidious
50 Ornithic
51 Mine car
52 Raised line
53 Tolkien creatures
54 Farouk's father
55 Man or Wight
57 Brainchild
58 Skin

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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

S	L	O	P		S	A	G	A	S		F	A	T	S
T	U	T	U		C	L	U	M	P		O	V	E	N
E	R	I	S		R	O	Y	A	L		D	O	P	E
M	E	S	S	K	I	T		H	A	N	D	I	E	R
			Y	A	M			S	E	E	D	E	D	
B	L	A	C	K	P	A	N	T	H	E	R			
L	A	N	A	I		C	O	R	E	D		A	T	O
O	M	I	T		R	O	T	A	S		A	L	O	W
T	E	L		C	O	R	A	L		A	L	A	T	E
		M	O	U	N	T	A	I	N	L	I	O	N	
A	S	T	E	R	N			S	T	E				
S	T	R	A	N	D	S		P	L	A	Y	P	E	N
T	E	A	S		U	N	T	I	E		C	A	V	E
E	V	I	L		P	A	I	N	T		A	L	E	X
R	E	L	Y		S	P	O	T	S		T	E	N	T

South Korea aims for the fast lane



Steel and auto production in Pohang: Exports account for 35 per cent of S. Korea's economy, compared to 13 per cent for Japan.

HAVANA — "El Bunker" is the nickname Cubans have appended to the large concrete enclosure in the Havana suburb of Miramar which has served as the Soviet embassy in Cuba since May 8.

Its official opening was supposed to mark the 45th anniversary of the victory over fascism, but for Cubans "El Bunker" reminds them only of one thing - the military compound in Nicaragua of the hated dictator, Anastasio Somoza, before his overthrow in 1979.

The embassy is one of the largest office structures in Cuba.

Architecturally, it bears no resemblance to the numerous villas used as foreign embassies that surround it. As such, many Cubans regard it, somewhat satirically, as a perfect symbol of the commanding and incongruous Soviet presence in America's back garden.

That presence is stronger than ever.

Last year, for example, 86 per cent of Cuba's trade was tied up with the Comecon nations of Eastern Europe.

The lynch-pins of the arrangements were the sale of most of Cuba's sugar to Comecon at prices six to seven times the currently-low world market value, and the guarantee by the Soviets to meet Cuba's energy needs. The value of that trade was worth pesos 908.1 million ($975.3 million) last year.

Without such a deal, there is little doubt that the revolution of Fidel Castro, now in its 26th year, would have foundered.

The trade-off, of course, is Soviet military influence in Cuba. This amounts to more than 2,000 Soviet military advisers and between 6,000 to 8,000 civilian personnel, all of whom mean a considerable underwriting of Cuba's defence requirements.

Yet Cuban government officials are clearly signalling that Soviet economic influence has peaked and will now be subjected to a small but steady displacement for the rest of the decade.

The Banco Nacional de Cuba couches the reason in friendly language.

Its recent annual report said Cuba wanted to complement its Comecon trade with more trade activity with the West. Such trade "expresses Cuba's willingness to maintain an open approach to relations and trade with the whole world and honours the confidence bestowed on Cuba by its creditors."

President Castro, however, has made the point more sharply, pointing out that Cuba must boost its imports from the West of raw materials, spare parts and medium-range technology if it is to meet its domestic economic objectives. Increased convertible currency earnings would have to be generated through an accelerated export programme if these objectives were to be met.

The government is seeking cooperation from creditor countries in achieving the following: Improved access to international markets through liberalisation of the Generalised System of Preferences; accelerated promotion of the tourism industry, which has earned it $500 million in hard currency in the past decade; improved access to Western knowhow in order to modernise domestic industry and boost export potential.

It needs to tap into more Western export credits if it is to increase ties with the West to the target of 20 per cent of overall trade, up from 14 per cent last year.

The Banco Nacional is requesting Western creditor governments to provide $232 million annually in export credits, with commercial banks being asked to provide a total of $928 million in short-term credits to the end of this year. Western bank officials say. About $348 million of this latter total would pay for imports.

The main impediment to more export credits, however, and an even faster growth of Cuba's trade with the West is its indebtedness to Western creditors.

In September 1982, Cuba began renegotiating some $1.2 billion, or about one-third, of its Western debt. It has been a model of correctness in meeting its repayment commitments, and hopes this record will ease Paris Club requirements that it goes slow on hard currency imports.

The government's behaviour provides a curious contrast to President Castro's attacks on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and his calls for Latin American neighbours to refuse to pay their creditors.

Cuba must proceed carefully in implementing its broadened trade programme because of its growing deficits with both Comecon and Western nations.

Last year, its total trade with Comecon was worth 10.9 billion Pesos with imports at 6.05 billion Pesos, compared with exports of 4.8 billion Pesos, for a deficit of 1.25 billion Pesos. The 1983 deficit with Comecon was 649 million Pesos.

Trade with the West totalled 1.7 billion Pesos, with exports at 570 million Pesos and imports at 1.15 billion Pesos, for a trade deficit of 580 million Pesos, up sharply from the 1983 deficit of 46.8 million Pesos.

The Banco Nacional report envisages a seven per cent increase in non-sugar exports of 20 per cent this year over last year and an increase to the convertible currency areas by roughly 30 per cent.

The attainment of these export targets in the short-term remains a formidable task. Cuba's non-Comecon sugar exports (about 60 per cent of its eight million tonnes annual production) remain seriously hampered by the low world price of the commodity.

Export opportunities are also curbed by Cuba's non-membership of the Lome Convention, which gives Third World countries preference in selling into the European Community (EC). Cuban officials agree the Lome convention issue should be examined again, but the country's ability to move on this is limited by its membership of Comecon.

When Spain joins the EC next year those exports for which Cuba is well known, such as cigars and

The Soviet Union now takes about half Cuba's annual nickel production of 40,000 tonnes, but opportunities to expand Western exports through increased production at Comecon-financed mills are far behind schedule.

A more optimistic picture emerges from fishing, which has been a source of substantial investment in the last decade.

Cuba, with 298 vessels, has one of the largest fishing fleets in the Caribbean. The government also has set a sales target of 1.3 million tonnes of citrus fruit for 1985, half of which is for export. It has disrum, will be subjected to stiffer tariffs. Spain is the only major Western market with which Cuba enjoys a trade surplus.

A joint venture law was passed in 1982, but remains comparatively dormant, due to Cuban uncertainty about how far to allow foreign participation in nationalised industries.

placed tobacco as Cuba's second largest agricultural goods export.

The government's numerous export agencies are putting great effort into promoting the country's manufactured goods, mainly agricultural and medium-technology industrial goods, but the market potential for these is mainly within the region or in other Third World countries — Financial Times news feature.

BankAmerica cuts dividend because of huge losses

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Bankamerica, the world's fourth biggest bank, has cut its quarterly shareholder dividend for the first time since the great depression of the 1930s following huge loan losses, and analysts believe further dividend cuts may be necessary.

The dividend cut announced late Monday — to 20 cents per share from 38 cents in the previous quarter — will put pressure on earnings for at least a year.

Analysts say the bank may have to sell some overseas operations in efforts to regain profitability.

Its directors decided to reduce the dividend in an eight-hour meeting Monday attended by acting U.S. Comptroller of the Currency Joe Selby.

Mr. Selby's office recently completed a four-month audit of the corporation's main operating unit, Bank of America, which led to the bank adding $527 million to the reserve it has set aside to cover loans that had soured during the second quarter.

IMF, Egypt start secret talks today

WASHINGTON (AP) — Egyptian Finance Minister Salah Eddin Al Hamid is scheduled to attend a closed-door meeting of the executive directors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on Wednesday to discuss Egypt's rising debt and poor economic situation, according to a monetary source.

Mr. Al Hamid will be accompanied by Mr. Ali Nijem, head of Egypt's central bank, the source said.

The U.S. Congress has approved $4.7 billion in U.S. aid to Egypt for the next two years but President Ronald Reagan has not yet signed the bill and the money has not yet been appropriated.

The source, who spoke on condition that he not be quoted by name, said some figures on Egypt's debt go as high as $25 billion.

The source added that a team from the fund had completed a report on the condition of the Egyptian economy after returning from Cairo last month.

A fund spokesman said such reports are secret and he refused to disclose its content.

The fund regularly gets reports on the economies of all its 148 member countries. An attempt by the Reagan administration to make at least parts of them public has had little support from other governments.

Under pressure from the fund and others Egyptian food prices were raised in 1977. At least 79 people died in the two days of rioting that followed. Former President Anwar Sadat ordered the prices lowered again.

President Hosni Mubarak has raised some prices and reduced some subsidies, but it was not known if his measures meet the fund's conditions for help, which have not been disclosed. Last year the Egyptian government was reported spending $2.8 billion annually to hold down prices of food and fuel.

The fund frowns on such subsidies, but they are hard to reduce in a country as poor as Egypt. The World Bank estimates that the income of the average Egyptian in 1983 was $700 a year.

Help from the fund would consist of a loan, given on condition that Mr. Mubarak install an austerity programme to improve prospects that Egypt will be able to keep up with its debt payments. The fund might also persuade governments and banks to provide additional money.

Iran approves more discount oil for Syria

LONDON (R) — The Iranian parliament Tuesday approved the sale of six million tons of discounted oil to Syria and authorised the government to spend $15 billion abroad this year, the national news agency IRNA reported.

The agency, received in London, said the Syrian oil package was for one million tons of light crude oil given free and another five million tons supplied at a $2.50 discount.

Iran has been supplying discounted oil to Syria since early 1982, when Damascus cut a trans-Syrian oil export pipeline from Iraq, Iran's enemy in the Gulf war.

The $15 billion authorisation is for the current Iranian year 1364, running from March 22, 1985 to March 21, 1986, IRNA said.

Huge Chinese TV production cannot meet soaring demand

PEKING (R) — China's television factories are finding it impossible to keep up with soaring local demand, leading to more imports from Japan, officials and manufacturers said Tuesday.

An item which was once a luxury in China has now become a necessity for many families, even though a colour television costs almost twice an urban worker's annual wage.

item which was once a luxury in China has now become a necessity for many families, even though a colour television costs almost twice an urban worker's annual wage.

"We used to export sets but have stopped doing so because of local demand," said Ms. Song Daorong, an official of Peking's Dong Feng factory, the first in China to make colour sets.

"Everything we make is sold at once, with buyers putting down the money and then waiting up to six months. The delay in rural areas is longer than that," she told Reuters.

China's television output in the first half of the year leapt 84 per cent to almost 8 million sets from the same period last year. Imports reached 2.3 million, up from 398,800, official statistics show.

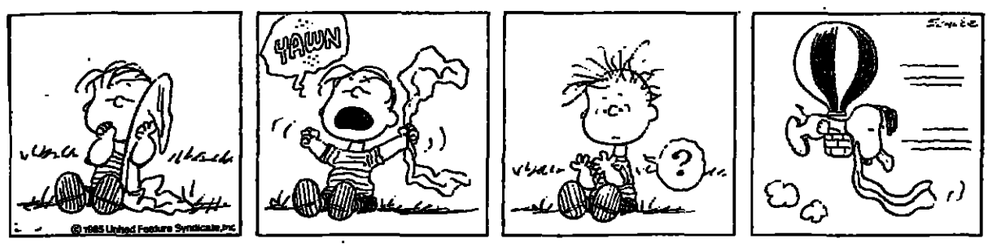
At the television counter in Peking's biggest department store, customers jostle for space as they size up the latest Japanese Hitachi and Sharp sets on display.

"In black and white sets, Chinese brands can match those from Japan, but customers prefer imported ones when they buy a colour set," a saleswoman said.

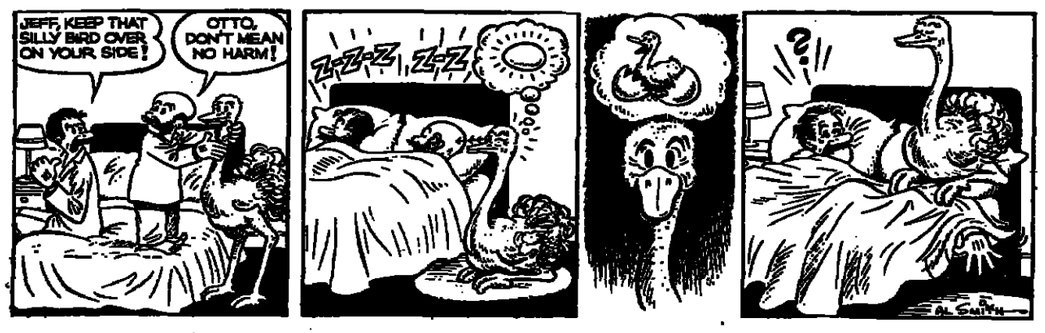
The Japanese giant manufacturers have the market both ways, with several of China's leading companies using their equipment and components.

The Dong Feng factory has two colour TV production lines, both imported from Japan, and imports 90 per cent of its parts.

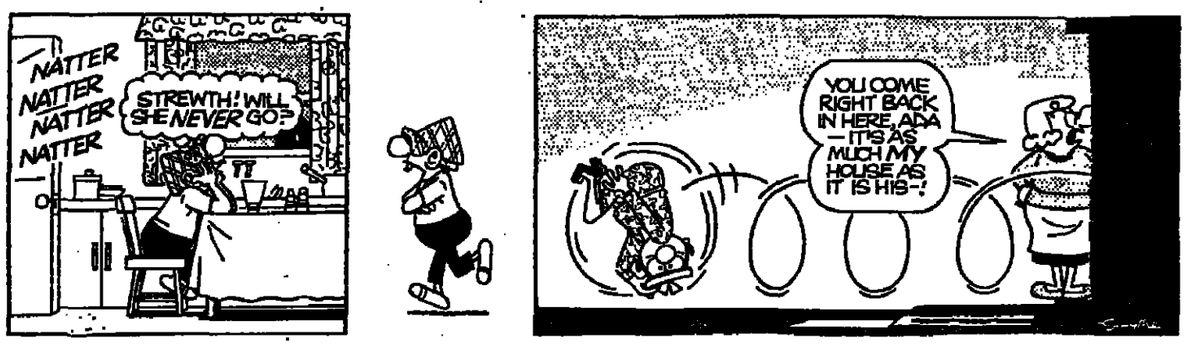
Peanuts



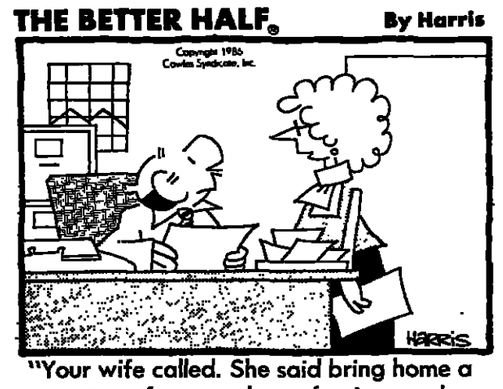
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF® By Harris



"Your wife called. She said bring home a carton of eggs, a bag of onions and a bushel of snuggles."

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SNAPY

MYDUP

RUGLAF

KOJECY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ○○○○ "○○○○"!

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GASSY CLUCK ASTRAY DEVICE

Answer: A glutton often eats more than at other times but seldom this—LESS

Hiroshima commemorates 40th anniversary of A-bomb

Doves, music and bell mark moment of 1945 blast

HIROSHIMA (Agencies) — With passionate speeches, a tolling bell and a symbolic "die-in", Hiroshima Tuesday commemorated the 40th anniversary of the bomb that flattened the city and pushed the world into the nuclear arms race.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone headed a gallery of speakers demanding abolition of the nuclear arsenals which now have a million times more destructive power than the bomb which devastated Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945.

At precisely 8.15 a.m., the moment when the bomb dropped from a U.S. aircraft named "Enola Gay", a bell tolled out across the gathering of 55,000 people at Hiroshima's Peace Park, at the spot where the blast did most damage.

Hiroshima Mayor Takeshi Araki appealed to the superpowers to work at the projected Geneva summit talks for total abolition of nuclear weapons.

After the mayor's speech a flock of 1,500 doves was released to soar off into an overcast sky.

At the nearby dome, the only piece of atomic ruin left untouched in the rebuilt city, about 600 people staged a 10-minute symbolic "die-in" in memory of the estimated 200,000 people who died from the Hiroshima bomb and its radiation aftermath.

In another commemorative ceremony some 40 atom bomb survivors re-enacted a street-car ride of 40 years ago.

The street-car, a pre-war vehicle saved from the scrap heap, set off from Hiroshima precisely at 7.50 a.m. as it did on the morning of the bomb.

With some passengers from the original ride aboard, the street-car travelled 5.4 kilometres to the spot it reached on the day the bomb fell.

Thousands of foreign visitors came to Hiroshima for the anniversary, including 67 mayors of communities around the world from China to the United States and the Soviet Union.

They were in Hiroshima to attend the "first world conference of mayors for peace through inter-city solidarity" a key event in the 40th anniversary programme.

In his speech Mr. Nakasone said that, as prime minister of the only nation ever to suffer nuclear war," I have engraved on my heart a fresh determination for efforts to achieve an ultimate abolition of nuclear weapons."

On the fringes of the park extremist demonstrators could be heard shouting anti-government slogans during the ceremony.

City officials pulled down banners of one group demanding new laws to reinforce the rights of Hiroshima survivors.

The ceremonies were capped by a memorial concert conducted by Leonard Bernstein who flew in for the anniversary.

Later at a press conference Mr. Nakasone welcomed Moscow's unilateral decision to stop nuclear tests from Tuesday until the end of the year.

"We agree to it. It's a step forward," he said. But he added: "It is important that concrete verification measures will be taken so that we can make sure that tests are not being made."

The bomb dropped on Hiroshima, dubbed "Little Boy," killed an estimated 78,000 to 140,000— the exact numbers are not known — and left thousands of others crippled and victims of radiation sickness, some of whom still suffer effects today.

A second bomb dropped on Nagasaki on Aug. 9, 1945, killed between 27,000 and 70,000 people.

Throughout Japan there are some 370,000 registered Hibakusha eligible to receive free medical treatment for diseases that may be related to the atomic bombings.

Meanwhile peace groups painted thousands of human silhouettes on streets across Australia Tuesday to mark the 40th anniversary of the atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima.

In Adelaide, police said they would charge about a dozen anti-nuclear protesters after more than 11,000 "shadows" of people and animals appeared on paths and roads in the South Australian capital.

Six people were arrested for daubing graffiti overnight on the streets of the Western Australian port of Fremantle, police said.

The shadows, to show what was left of bomb victims on the streets of Hiroshima, were also painted in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane as part of a worldwide protest, a spokesman for a nuclear disarmament group said.

In Sydney, a 56-year-old survivor of the Hiroshima bomb attack told 200 people at an early-morning ceremony that nuclear weapons and mankind could not exist together.

"No more Hiroshima. No more Nagasaki," said Nasako Takahashi, who lost her parents in the blast.

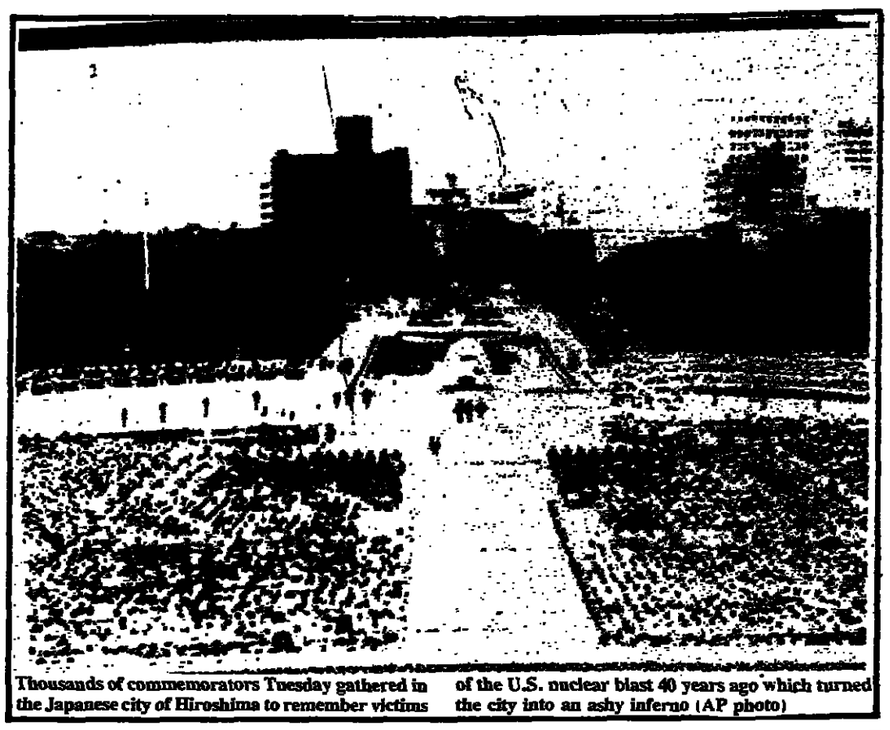
Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi urged the people of the world Tuesday to assert themselves against the "unmitigated evil" of nuclear weapons.

"We just redouble our efforts to completely eliminate nuclear weapons and to secure concrete measures for disarmament," Mr. Gandhi said in a statement marking the 40th anniversary of the atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima.

He said the attack introduced a fundamental change to the nature of the world and added a new dimension to man's efforts to destroy man in order to secure victory in war.

"The victims of the holocaust at Hiroshima can never be forgotten as long as human sensibilities survive and mankind is conscious of its civilisation," he said.

"Today, by a strange reversal of logic, nuclear weapons of ever-increasing destructive capability are being produced and stockpiled on the ground that they preserve stability and peace in this world. Can there be any legitimacy for the possession of such weapons?"



Thousands of commemorators Tuesday gathered in the Japanese city of Hiroshima to remember victims of the U.S. nuclear blast 40 years ago which turned the city into an ashy inferno (AP photo)

Moscow: Reagan made hazy remarks

MOSCOW (R) — Radio Moscow Tuesday described President Reagan's comments that Washington might join the Soviet Union in freezing nuclear tests as "hazy".

Mr. Reagan told a news conference Monday that the United States would be willing to join the Soviet Union in permanently banning nuclear testing but only after Washington could match Moscow militarily.

Radio Moscow's English-language world service said Mr. Reagan "is reported to have made some hazy remarks ... about the possibility of introducing a moratorium only when the United States completed the current series of nuclear tests.

"When asked when such a step could be expected, he said he did not know."

The Soviet Union began a five-month nuclear test freeze Tuesday — the 40th anniversary of the U.S. atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima — which Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev said could be extended if Washington followed suit.

The United States says it is not in its interest to freeze tests until it has caught up with Soviet advances in nuclear weapons.

The radio said Mr. Reagan tried in the news conference to justify Washington's refusal to match the Soviet freeze, which is hailed by the official press here as a major initiative.

It said Mr. Reagan came out with "lengthy speculations" that Moscow announced the moratorium because it had already completed a new programme of nuclear tests.

The radio did not directly answer the charge but quoted a Soviet defence spokesman as saying the United States had carried out 30 per cent more tests than the Soviet Union during the history of their nuclear programmes.

The official Soviet News Agency TASS, in a later report from Washington, indicated an equally cool response to Mr. Reagan's offer.

"The president tried to assure his audience that the United States would be ready for a moratorium when it had completed its nuclear test programmes. When asked when this would happen, Mr. Reagan did not find a concrete answer," TASS said.

The TASS correspondent said Mr. Reagan went "contrary to logic and facts" when he asserted that a joint U.S. and Soviet moratorium would benefit only Moscow.

Asked if he would be willing to impose a total ban on testing at the end of this year, Mr. Reagan replied: "Well, I don't know whether we'd be able to complete ours by that time or not. When we've completed ours and they're not doing any more — yes, that would be fine."

White House National Security Spokesman Edward Djerejian told reporters this represented no change in U.S. policy but declined to say if Mr. Reagan misspoke.

Both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Djerejian said the most important focus should not be on testing moratorium as proposed by the Soviet Union but on working towards real progress in Geneva talks on reducing nuclear and space weapons.

"Let's get back down to real facts. In Geneva is where the decisions should be made and not with moratoriums of that kind," Mr. Reagan said.

"Let's get down to the business once and for all of reducing the numbers of nuclear weapons, hopefully leading to a total elimination. Then there wouldn't be any need for testing," Mr. Reagan said.

Soviets end thrust into Panjsher

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — An anti-rebel offensive by an estimated 10,000 Soviet and Afghan troops in the strategic Panjsher Valley appears to be over but fighting is escalating in other areas of Afghanistan, western diplomats said Tuesday.

The diplomats also said rebel activity in Kabul appeared to increase during the past week with rocket attacks on military posts and daily bombings forcing authorities to tighten security measures, including house-to-house searches.

Rebel activity had also stepped up near the Pakistan border, two months after a successful Soviet offensive relieved the border garrison of Barikot from an 11-month rebel siege, they said.

The diplomats quoted an unnamed Warsaw Pact country diplomat as confirming that an offensive launched in June in the 95 kilometre mountainous Panjsher Valley had ended.

The valley north of Kabul dominates the main highway from the capital to the Soviet border.

A military convoy of 250 mostly tracked vehicles returned to Kabul from Panjsher on July 29 and another column moved back to the capital two days later, the diplomats said.

Fifteen Afghan government soldiers were killed or wounded last Thursday when a government post was hit by rockets and six more soldiers were killed when a convoy was hit by rocket fire Saturday, sources quoted by the AP said.

Government and Soviet forces have responded to the growing guerrilla attacks by increasing security measures in Kabul and mounting search and destroy missions in the surrounding countryside. Security forces have erected extra road blocks to check traffic and large areas of the city have been cordoned off while troops made house-to-house searches, the sources said.

Soviet and Afghan helicopters and airborne troops have mounted a series of raids in areas outside the capital in unusually intense activity, the sources said.

Artillery positions in the city also have opened fire repeatedly on surrounding districts in what appeared to be attempts.

Giant wave kills 1 on French beach

MARSEILLES (R) — One person was killed and another injured Tuesday when giant waves hit a beach on France's Mediterranean coast, sweeping scores of tents and caravans into the sea.

"The water level increased suddenly by nearly one metre and we just managed to grab a few things and run," said one camper who lost all his possessions.

Another said: "We have no tent left, no caravan. We lost everything. We managed to escape in time and when we came back, everything had gone. All I am left with is this wallet." Police said the body of a young girl had been recovered. More than 400 rescue workers are searching the area.

Two giant waves swept across a stretch of beach near the town of Saintes Maries de la Mer in the Camargue.

At least 2,000 holidaymakers were reported to have been camping along the isolated beach. Most were asleep when the waves submerged the campground and the nearby road. Campers were being sheltered in the local school and hospital. Weather specialists said the rogue waves could have been due to a collapse of the sea bed or a swell intensified by high winds, heavy rain and a sudden drop in temperature.

Pretoria may reform apartheid policy

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa hinted Tuesday that it would soon announce changes to its apartheid racial discrimination laws.

A commentary on state-run radio, which reflects government thinking, said: "There is a growing expectation in the country that important policy statements will be coming from government ministers during the next few weeks."

The state went ahead Tuesday with the trial of 16 leading anti-apartheid dissidents on treason charges, despite a rebuke from its closest ally, the United States.

Other Western allies have sharpened their attacks on South Africa's policies since it imposed emergency rule on two strife-torn areas.

The radio said: "There are several reasons why reform measures that are in the pipeline must be made public now."

It cited a planned visit here by European foreign ministers to discuss pretoria's policies, and a U.S. congressional bill on sanctions against South Africa which is in its final stages.

Denying that recent modifications of apartheid had been "unrelated, ad hoc reactions to events", the commentary said President P.W. Botha, then prime minister, had by 1980 outlined a "comprehensive reform programme" for South Africa.

This included amending influx control — the controversial pass laws which restrict black people's movement around South Africa — and "participation by urban blacks in first tier government". Blacks do not take part in parliamentary polls.

The commentary dismissed as "absurd" any suggestion that reforms would be in response to riots or international pressure.

"By imposing a state of emergency, even in the face of unprecedented Western condemnation, the state has given unequivocal notice that it does not respond to political violence by making concessions," the radio said.

The government Tuesday responded indirectly to a threat by the powerful black miners' union to start a boycott of white businesses unless emergency rule was lifted by Wednesday.

Manpower Minister Piet Du Plessis said the state of emergency had nothing to do with the mineworkers' pay dispute, over which they have said they would strike from Aug. 25.

"The state of emergency ... is being misused in a reprehensible manner," Mr. Du Plessis said. "We all know that radicals are waging a campaign of terror aimed at the moderate masses who simply wish to get on with their work and take care of their wives and children under peaceful circumstances."

Police said Tuesday that more people held under emergency powers had been freed — 249 out of 1,429 — and reported stoning and arson in the black townships.

Bhutto family given custody of son's body

CANNES, France (R) — A magistrate investigating the death of Shahnawaz Khan Bhutto, son of executed Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, has given his family custody of the body, undertakers said Tuesday.

Shahnawaz, 27, was found in his Cannes apartment on July 19 and friends of the family said they believed he might have been poisoned.

Undertakers said the Bhutto family would face 10 more days of formalities if they planned to take the body back to Pakistan for burial.

Both the family and the police have maintained a complete news blackout on the investigation and the results of the autopsy on the body.

Shahnawaz and his brother Murtaza headed the Al Zulfikar urban guerrilla group opposed to the military government of the Pakistan's president, Gen. Zia-Ul-Haq, who overthrew Mr. Bhutto in 1977.

Mr. Bhutto was hanged in 1979 and his Pakistan People's Party is now headed by his daughter Benazir.

Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo said last month that Shahnawaz's body could be brought back for burial in his home village of Garhi Khuda Bakhsh in Sind province.

Dhaka lawyers protest against bomb blast

DHAKA (R) — Hundreds of lawyers boycotted courts in Dhaka Tuesday to protest against bomb blasts that injured 25 people attending a murder trial.

The blasts rocked Dhaka's heavily-guarded district court, minutes after Judge Anisul Huq Chowdhury sentenced 13 people to life imprisonment for murdering opposition leader Moizuddin Ahmad last September.

Police said the injured included two lawyers, one police officer and a press photographer. Several people were detained for questioning.

Ahmad, a former member of parliament from the Awami League Party and vice-president of the Bangladesh Red Crescent, was shot and stabbed to death at Kaliganj, about 30 kilometres from Dhaka, during an opposition-called strike.

Shamsul Huq Chowdhury, president of the Supreme Court Bar Association, told Reuters: "The government has failed to protect the sanctity of the courts and lives of innocent people by not taking adequate measures against a vendetta."

Mr. Chowdhury said at least five bombs were thrown in the courtroom, crowded with hundreds of people for the sentencing of Azam Khan and 12 accomplices. Eight were tried in absentia.

Awami League chief Sheikh Hasina Wazed denounced the blasts. "A reign of terror has been created in the court premises by forces backed by powerful quarters," she said in a statement.

"The gangsters even dared to show teeth in the presence of law enforcing agents."

Begum Khaleda Zia, head of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, described the explosions as the "worst threat against the independence of the judiciary.

"Rule of law, freedom of expression and fundamental rights have all been suspended by the military regime which is to be, at least partly, blamed for such incidents," she said.

Chilean leader urged to resign after fresh scandals

SANTIAGO (R) — Chile's military government has faced new scandals involving its security forces as opposition parties called on President Augusto Pinochet to resign over what they called institutional violence.

The mother of 13-year-old Fernando Riquelme, shot dead during disturbances in the south of the city, said seven witnesses had seen police open fire on a group of youths including her son.

Incidents were reported in several parts of the city in protest over police involvement in the murders of three Communists in March and over the abduction for the second time in four months of a woman related to opposition politicians.

The woman, 28-year-old Carmen Hales, was freed Monday morning and her father said her 24-hour ordeal showed organised groups were able to defy the government's stated intention of controlling such abuses.

In the southern city of Concepcion, meanwhile, a military judge charged three police officers with negligence in allowing a student, who was later found dead, to escape from custody.

Police say the student, Jose Randolph, committed suicide by throwing himself onto rocks but relatives say he was murdered.

The Democratic Alliance Coalition of opposition political parties said in a statement that Chile was on the edge of an abyss and the government could not guarantee the security of its citizens.

The scandal over the murders of the three Communists forced the commander of the paramilitary police, Gen. Cesar Mendoza, to resign last week. But the statement said:

"The resignations which public opinion has heard of are insufficient. The regime itself is compromised and it is the head of state who should assume responsibility for the institutional violence which affects all Chileans."

Suspicions that Gen. Mendoza's resignation was due in part to rivalry within the security forces were reinforced by the abduction of Ms. Hales, who told a news conference she had been periodically beaten but not interrogated during her captivity.

Her father Alejandro, a minister in the Christian Democrat government of 1964-1970, said the kidnappers had acted in broad daylight with expensive cars and a high degree of organisation.

"This is once again the action of organised groups which have defied the authorities they kidnap her when they want, they release her when they want," he said.

Secret U.S. army report gives new weapon poor marks

WASHINGTON (R) — A secret U.S. army report has concluded that a $4.5 billion anti-aircraft system under development is no more capable of defending against Soviet air attack than the weapons it would replace, congressional sources have said.

The sources told Reuters the report, which they had read, gave poor marks to the Sergeant York Division Air Defence (DIVAD) system, a rapid-fire gun mounted on tank-like vehicles which is intended to protect fast-moving U.S. armoured units against marauding Soviet jets and helicopters.

The sources, who closely follow the DIVAD programme, spoke on condition they not be named.

Sergeant York would be used heavily in any European war, according to Defence Department planners.

The report, which evaluated combat tests in which laser beams simulated bullets, concluded that DIVAD had been no more effective than the much less costly Vulcan gun and Chaparral missile now in use, the sources said.

They said there were also live-fire and radar tracking tests involving drone aircraft.

The sources said the combat tests, ordered by the Pentagon last autumn after DIVAD did poorly in earlier assessments, had failed to show that the Sergeant York system would work well.

But Ford Aerospace and Communications Corp, which developed DIVAD, says the live-fire tests were highly successful and demonstrated that the system worked as planned.

According to a Ford Aerospace report on the test, DIVAD destroyed three out of three helicopters and six out of seven drone aircraft.

But Congressman Denny Smith, an Oregon Republican who has been investigating DIVAD, said after reviewing videotapes of the live-fire tests they were unrealistic and inconclusive.

Mr. Smith said no direct hits were scored on target aircraft and it was impossible to verify claims they would have been destroyed in combat by shrapnel from shells exploding nearby.

Some army sources dispute Mr. Smith's appraisal.

In a news conference last week, Maj. Gen. James Maloney, commander of an air defence school at Fort Bliss, Texas, said of Mr. Smith: "He is misinformed, ill-informed and uninformed."

The congressional sources said the army had commissioned at least five recent evaluations of DIVAD, all of which had been critical of the system's performance.

Difence Secretary Caspar Weinberger is to make a decision this month on whether to continue with the DIVAD project.

Some Defence Department officials believe that, despite recent criticism, he will approve production.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

DON'T SIGNAL THE OPPONENTS

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ J 8 7
♡ A 9 6 5 2
♢ A K J 8
♣ J

WEST	EAST
♠ Q 10 9	♠ 6 5 4 2
♡ 8 3	♡ 10
♢ 6 2	♢ Q 10 4 3
♣ A 10 8 6 5 3	♣ Q 9 7 2

SOUTH
♠ A K 3
♡ K Q J 7 4
♢ 9 7 5
♣ K 4

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: Three of ♡.

At rubber bridge an overtrick usually doesn't matter much. At duplicate, however, it can sometimes make the difference between a top and a bottom score. Here, it earned a top for West Coast star Tony Kasday on this hand from the Mixed Pair Championship at the recent Fall North American Championships in San Diego.

North's jump to four clubs was a splinter bid. It showed a singleton in the bid suit and the equivalent of a game force in opener's suit. Since the king of clubs was now a wasted value, South had no interest beyond game.

West led a trump and declarer drew a second round. The normal line of play is to cash a high diamond and then take the diamond finesse. If it works, or if the suit splits evenly, declarer makes an overtrick — either he loses no diamond trick or he gets a spade discard on the 13th diamond.

That is how declarer started to play the hand. However, when he led a diamond to dummy's ace, West started an echo with the six. Declarer returned the jack of clubs from dummy, covered by the queen and king and won by the ace. West shot back the deuce of diamonds, to complete an echo in the suit.

Now it made no difference at all to East how many diamonds his partner held. But declarer was greatly interested to learn that West had an even number of diamonds, and he elected to play him for a doubleton. He rose with the ace of diamonds, crossed to the ace of spades and ruffed a club. Next came the king of spades and another, and West found himself on lead with nothing but clubs. His forced return of that suit presented Kasday with a ruff-sluff that enabled him to get rid of his losing diamond for the all-important overtrick.

COLUMN 10

Art treasure stolen from U.K. mansion

LONDON (R) — Thieves have stolen art treasures worth £3 million ($4 million) from an English mansion used by wealthy Arab families as a holiday home, police said. Police gave no further details of the raid near the village of Fulmer, central England, but newspaper reports said the haul included valuable impressionist paintings, silver and antiques. The house was protected by sophisticated alarm systems.

Women without ovaries become pregnant

TEL AVIV (R) — For the first time two women without ovaries have become pregnant using a new method of hormonal treatment, doctors at Israel's Hadassah Hospital said. The method involves fertilising donor eggs in a test tube and administering oestrogen and progesterone hormones to the patient before implantation and up to the fifth month of pregnancy, the doctors told Reuters. It could provide new hope for women forced to have both ovaries removed for medical reasons or born without the reproductive organs as a result of a chromosome abnormality known as "Turner's Syndrome". Dr. Joseph Schenker, chairman of the hospital's Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department, said a 38-year-old woman from Tiberias who had the syndrome had been the first to be successfully impregnated using the method. Injecting her with the two hormones normally produced by the ovaries, doctors caused her to have a mock menstrual cycle and implanted 48-hour-old embryos formed using her husband's sperm.

Theatre fire interrupts blue film

MANILA (R) — Scores of movie fans fled in panic and some were slightly hurt when arsonists set fire to a Manila cinema showing a soft-porn film, police said Tuesday. During diversion, more than 10,000 pesos ($500) in cash vanished from the manager's office, police said. They said none of the injuries was serious but many people lost shoes and sandals in the rush for the exits. A cinema official said many of the patrons were unaware of the fire until staff raised the alarm. He said they "seemed engrossed in the movie" — entitled Bedtime Story.

Largest brothel in U.S. sold

RENO, Nevada (AP) — The United States' largest legal brothel, the Mustang Ranch, has been sold for $18 million by the man who pioneered Nevada's move into legalised prostitution. Joe and Sally Conforte, who say they owe the government as much as $10 million in back taxes, said Monday they had sold the business to Strong Point Inc., a southern California company. "I think 30 years (in the business) is enough, don't you?" Conforte said. The brothel is actually two buildings with a total of 108 bedrooms, about 16 kilometres east of Reno. Strong Point President John Davis said Monday that he believes it's the first time a publicly traded company "has engaged in this very profitable and provocative business."

Rock Hudson lends name to fight AIDS

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Actor Rock Hudson, stricken by AIDS, has approved a plan for a foundation in his name to fight the usually fatal disease, a spokeswoman says. Hudson, who was visited at the University of California at Los Angeles by Elizabeth Taylor, "is gaining strength and is in good spirits, however his condition remains fair," the hospital said in a statement. The 59-year-old actor was admitted to the hospital on Aug. 6 for treatment of AIDS after spending a week in a Paris hospital. Miss Taylor, one of the organisers of a star-studded extravaganza planned for next month to raise money for research into Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, started with Hudson in the 1956 movie "giant," the only film for which he received an academy award nomination. Hudson's publicist, Dale Olson, announced that he plans to start a Rock Hudson foundation to gather funds for AIDS research and that Hudson had approved a plan to send fund-raising letters to his fans.

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